FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CARICOM ASSERTS SUPPORT FOR GUYANESE RIGHTS

FL011643 Bridgetown CANA in English 1623 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana 1 Aug (CANA)--Secretary general of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Dr Kurleigh King, has reiterated the community's support for Guyana in its territorial dispute with Venezuela. In a statement issued by the Secretariat, Dr King made it clear that a recent CARICOM foreign ministers' meeting in Grenada, at which support for Guyana was declared, was duly constituted. Dr King was responding to what the Secretariat said were reported statements challenging the competence of the foreign ministers' conference to deal with the question of relations with Venezuela. A Guyana press report had said Venezuela had written off the meeting, saying it was attended by low-ranking officials.

The ministers' conference, which was held in St Georges, Grenada, from 30 June to 1 July, reaffirmed support for Guyana's territorial integrity. It noted that Venezuela's claim to 5/8's of Guyana--territory west of the Essequibo River--was not in accord with the fundamental principles governing international relations as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

The CARICOM statement said "Dr King wishes to emphasize that the (foreign ministers') meeting was constituted in keeping with the relevant provisions of the Chaguaramas Treaty establishing the Caribbean Community and in accordance with the ministers (standing) committees own procedural rules."

The conference was attended by foreign ministers and other designated representatives from six independent member states. The Secretariat said participation went in accordance with the organizational and procedural rules of the Standing Committee of ministers responsible for foreign affairs which provide that the quorum of the committee should not be less than five member-states. "As the Standing Committee was duly constituted in accordance with the provisions of the treaty and their own organizational and procedural rules, there is no room for disputing its competence in any aspect of its work as recorded in its report to member governments, or as reported in its communique," the statement said.

CAMILIO DISCUSSES AIRPLANE CRASH, KIRKPATRICK

PY052023 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1413 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Aug (TELAM)--The Argentine foreign minister said today that the inspection Ambassador Bravo made at the site of an Argentine airplane crash is the first of its kind made by a foreign country in the Soviet Union. He labeled this event something new. Regarding his meeting with U.S. diplomat Jeane Kirkpatrick, he said that it was extremely positive.

Oscar Camilion made these remarks at the end of the first annual luncheon of the Argentine diplomatic corps association held in the Plaza Hotel today.

Camilion said that the first part of a report by Argentine Ambassador to the USSR Leopoldo Bravo was received and that a more detailed report is expected in the next few hours regarding his visit to the site where an airplane of the Transporte Aereo Rioplatense crashed, an area on a slope where he had to go by jeep and use special shoes.

The foreign minister added that the remains of the airplane were identified and photographed and that Ambassador Bravo and other Argentine officials went to the morgue in Yerevan where they saw the unrecognizable burned remains of the people and received all the information about this case.

Camilion said that this was unusual because it is the first time that a foreign country has made this kind of inspection in the Soviet Union, that this is indeed something new.

Regarding the visit made by U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, he said that it was extremely positive and that it was an opportunity to review, at a high level, the overall relations with the United States with a person who is not only a UN representative, but also a member of the cabinet and the National Security Council.

He added: Therefore, she is a minister in practice and an important adviser on U.S. foreign policy.

He said that he met with Kirkpatrick for long hours, that it is unusual to have an opportunity to talk for 6 hours, that this allowed them to discuss overall Argentine-U.S. relations, bilateral aspects, concerns of the two countries regarding some specific aspects of their foreign policies and to study the overall international situation.

He said: "We proved two important things: First of all, that there is an unusual level of information and updating about international problems, specifically about Argentina and second, that the U.S. Government has made a decision to make progress in its relations with Argentina in the most harmonious way possible."

The foreign minister addressed the large group of members of the Foreign Service gathered for the first annual luncheon. He first discussed diplomatic tasks. He indicated that there is no foreign policy which is not at the service of national interests. He also indicated that few people know that diplomacy is a sort of Cinderella of national bureaucracy.

He denied that Argentina lacks a foreign policy but agreed, however, that she is a product of internal political changes. He said that few people know that the Foreign Service does not have more than 600 members, that 25 to 30 percent of the embassies have only one representative and another official.

He said that part of the foreign policy represents respect for human rights, the values of Western culture and the Argentine position in the world, that is, the fact that Argentina has a certain level of development in the world.

He said that the actions of international organizations cannot be carried out by amateurs. He added that the interference which is not atthe service of national interests is what hurts the continuity of our foreign policy.

Minister Luis Clarasso de la Vega, vice president of the Argentine diplomatic corps association, spoke before the foreign minister regarding the tasks of Foreign Service members. He said that in their assignments throughout the world, they are not just ordinary employees of the public administration, but that they represent an ideal comprising the life of the officials and their families, that this implies risks, self-denying actions, resignations and sacrifices.

Bravo: USSR Pilot Alive

PY051528 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1455 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (TELAM)--Leopoldo Bravo, Argentine ambassador to the USSR, reiterated today that the plane of the Transportes Rioplatense Company (TAP) which crashed recently in Armenia SSR had collided with one of the wings of the Soviet military plane and that this caused the fire which completely destroyed the two planes.

Bravo explained that the Soviet plane was on the summit of the hill--toward one side of it--and we were able to see from that distance that it was completely destroyed. The pilot seemed to have been able to work his ejector seat which propelled him out of the aircraft and is very badly injured in a hospital in Yerevan. However, it seems that he will survive.

Bravo Inspection Report

PY051329 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2335 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Aug (TELAM)--The Argentine Embassy in Moscow today reported to the San Martin Palace on the results of the inspection at the site where a civil aircraft belonging to the Transportes Rioplatense Company, and registered in our country, crashed.

According to what was issued by the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Dr Leopoldo Bravo, accompanied by the Air and Naval Attache Commander Rodolfo Echegoyen and the chief of the consular section in the Soviet capital, Mrs Silvia Mira, arrived yesterday at the airport of the city of Yerevan. There they were met by the vice minister of the Armenian SSR, Mr Simonian and by Mr Alexis Smirnoff, representing the Soviet civil air organization.

The delegation, the report continues, went to the scene of the accident 50 km southeast of Yerevan. In the immediate area they had to transfer to special vehicles due to the difficult access to the site of the crash.

Upon arriving about 500 meters from the remains of the aircraft, a large dark spot about 60 meters in diameter could be observed near the summit of a hill 1,300 meters high, and the officials had to climb 400 meters up a 60-degree slope in order to arrive at the site of the accident.

The Argentine authorities observed the burned remains of the CL-44 aircraft scattered over a circle approximately 50 meters in diameter. Among other things were the four engines with their propellers, part of the main landing gear, fragments of the cabin and segments of the wings and tail assembly.

The report of Dr Bravo adds that all of those parts were found badly burned and mangled by the impact and practically none of the fusalage section was found.

He then describes a piece of the left wing that was not affected by fire, a segment 50 centimeters long and 30 centimeters wide and on which could be seen the Argentine flag.

It was also observed that a part of the tail was painted white and pink. However, no markings were found on the aircraft, neither any registration number nor the name of the company. They noted the numbers of various pieces and took photographs of the rest and of the accident site.

The report says that after almost 3 hours of on-site inspection, the delegation returned to the city of Yerevan, to the morgue of that city's central hospital where the human remains found at the accident site had been taken, but it was impossible to identify or separate them due to the affects of the fire.

It concluded that after having carried out the tasks described, a meeting was held with the authorities to analyze related facts.

NAVAL OFFICER COMMENTS ON JOINT MANEUVERS

PY060942 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1000 GMT in Spanish 3 Aug 81

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 3 Aug (TELAM)--The commander of the 2d Destroyer Division of the Argentine Navy, Capt Horacio Zaratiegui, today stated that the Argentine participation in the "Ocean Venture 81" operation does not signify any modification of its position with respect to the two world economic, political and military blocs.

Zaratiegui gave a news conference at the Puerto Belgrano naval base in which he reported that 3,000 Argentines participated in the operation in order to get experience in reconnaisance and the control of maritime traffic in the south Atlantic.

The naval officer explained that the nation has repeatedly stated--including what has been said by Navy Commander Adm Armando Lambruschini--that naturally in ideas and convictions we belong to the Western world, but what this does not mean is that we are automatically aligned.

He added that in the last analysis we know that we are Westerners and as such we have prepared ourselves, and in the case of generalized conflict between the two large blocs, our place is in the Western one.

ALGERIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES; OFFICIAL COMMENTS

PY010344 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0210 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jul (TELAM)--An official Algerian delegation headed by agriculture and livestock [title indistinct] Mustafa Mansouri arrived in the country today to study the possibilities of direct purchases of meat and grain from Argentina.

At Ezeiza National Airport, the Algerian minister stated that his objective was to get in contact with officials of the National Grain Board to study the possibility of purchasing these products on a long-term basis.

Asked about the amount of meat and grain to be purchased, he stated that it will depend on the price and quality of the product that can be offered to us.

He said that Argentina and Algeria were friends and that he had great hopes of maintaining good trade relations in this capital, and I hope--he stated--that there will be a good contact and exchange of opinions.

He said that Algeria has had experience in previous purchases from Argentina, but with European prices, and added that this is the first time we are coming to purchase directly from the site and we hope not to be disappointed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON COUP SITUATION, DEVELOPMENTS

President's Family Departs

PY050429 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0358 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Former Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza tonight retired to the presidential residence in this city.

Shortly after turning the government over to a triumvirate made up of the commander of the three forces, Garcia Meza and the three commanders in chief went to the airport where they were joined by Garcia Meza's wife.

This led to the assumption that Garcia Meza might travel abroad, but he just went to the airport to meet Argentine Army Commander Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, who arrived in this city on his way to Lima.

Diplomatic sources have reported, however, that Garcia Meza's wife and children had boarded Galtieri's plane whose final destination is Miami.

Shortly after Garcia Meza retired to the presidential residence where he will spend the night.

School Activities Suspended

PY051237 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The Ministry of Interior, Migration and Justice reports that all university and school academic activities have been suspended until next Friday, 7 August. Therefore, the ministry's Secretariat request the cooperation of parents and students for the enforcement of this measure.

Ministers Submit Resignations

PY051502 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1439 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya has reported that the cabinet members of the government of former President Luis Garcia Meza have submitted their resignations to the military triumvirate that last night assumed power in Bolivia.

In statements to the press, Rolon Anaya said that the cabinet had expressed its solidarity with General Garcia Meza, the junta of commanders and the armed forces.

He added that the ministers had submitted their resignations to the junta of commanders, but administrative continuity will not be impaired because instructions have been given to the ministries to the effect that activities will be carried out normally.

The cabinet held a lengthy meeting early this morning with the junta of commanders.

A government source said that the ministers will continue in their posts until the junta makes a decision.

Junta Asks Foreign Recognition

PY051625 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1611 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 5 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has today sent telegrams to its diplomatic delegations abroad asking foreign governments for the recognition of the military triumvirate that assumed power last night, well-informed sources have said.

According to these sources, among the telegrams is one that has been sent to Washington asking for the recognition of the U.S. Government.

Loyal Troops Retake Plant

PY051634 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1621 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Cochabamba military sources have said that army troops based in Cochabamba that are loyal to the junta of commanders that is governing Bolivia have retaken control this morning of the Corani hydroelectric plant that had been occupied yesterday by troops of the naval force.

Communique on Restrictions

PY060047 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 2140 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The Interior, Immigration and Justice Ministry informs the public and the citizenry that the restrictive measures adopted on 17 July 1980, regarding curfew, radio network hookup and press information control, are fully in force. Consequently, such measures must be complied with throughout the national territory and any violation thereof will be punished in accordance with the law.

Radio stations must hookup in network with state-run Illimani Radio Station at scheduled times for news broadcasts, and press organs must only publish official information on current political events, avoiding any tendentious commentary to misinform and mislead the public.

Likewise, a reminder is being made that both political parties and labor organizations are in recess, and that, therefore, they have no voice in the national political affairs. Any violation of this ban will be drastically punished.

La Paz Officers Support Rebels

PY052216 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 2153 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--In a document released here today, a group of generals and more than 100 officers of the armed forces of the La Paz garrison today refused to recognize the junta of commanders which has been ruling Bolivia since last night, and demanded its immediate replacement.

The document, signed by officers of various organizations, states that the above generals and officers support the position adopted by Generals Alberto Natusch and Lucio Anez, who are defending the prestige of Bolivia, of the armed institution and the possibility of a better future for all Bolivians.

Natusch and Anez led, in the city of Santa Cruz, an uprising against President Luis Garcia Meza, who resigned last night and turned power over to the junta of commanders of the three forces.

The officers who joined the Santa Cruz uprising said that junta of commanders made the decision to assume the nation's Presidency without consulting anyone. Thus the junta is acting against the unity of the armed forces with the Bolivian people.

They said that this sort of superficial solution, which commits the armed forces to maintaining smoldering national conflicts which have hurt the country's image with deplorable consequences, cannot be accepted.

Ministry Generals Back Rebels

PY060137 Paris AFP in Spanish 2156 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 5 Aug (AFP)--Representatives of organs of the National Defense Ministry requested today the immediate replacement of the junta commanders which took over the government of Bolivia yesterday. The request was made for the sake of national harmony.

The document in which such request was made is signed by Generals Osvaldo Roca, Hernan Ferrel and Francisco Monroy, and Rear Adm Rene Torres. The document supports the position of the Santa Cruz rebels, noting that their movement seeks to restore the prestige of Bolivia and its armed forces.

It was learned, unofficially, that the document was approved in a meeting which was attended by more than a score of officers from the La Paz and Oruro garrisons.

Newspapers Seized

PY060125 Paris AFP in Spanish 2201 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here today that SES (Special Security Services) personnel had seized the issues of the evening newspapers ULTIMA HORA and JORNADA.

ULTIMA HORA's main headline reads "Rebels Will Decide Their Position in an Open Assembly," and the report indicates that Gen Alberto Natusch Busch might be proclaimed [as received] at the rally.

Furthermore, both JORNADA and ULTIMA HORA gave wide coverage to a document issued by four military institutions: the National Security Council (CONASE), the Armed Forces National Development Corporation (COFADENA), the Under Secretariat for Maritime Affairs, and the Permanent Military Court. The documents asks for the junta of commanders' resignation.

Relatives have reported the detention of JORNADA's and ULTIMA HORA's directors, Jaime Rios Chacon and Mariano Baptista Gumucio, respectively. Yet they expressed their belief that Rios and Gamucio will be released in the next few hours.

Prefects Support Junta

PY060317 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Prefects of the various departments of the country have stated their disapproval of the extreme-left coup attempts that have blinded some military officers.

Talking over the phone with prefects of other departments, La Paz Department Prefect Col (Guido Suarez Castellon) expressed great worry about what could happen should the Santa Cruz rebels continue to be intrasigent.

For their part, the prefects of Sucre, Cochabamba, Oruro and other departments have stated that active forces from various sectors are ready to march on Santa Cruz. They expressed, however, their hope that the rebel leaders will stop and reflect on the serious consequences that would result from their persisting in their position.

The prefects have stated that some of the military involved in the upheaval are not following their own ideas but those supported by foreign elements and bad Bolivians committed to foreign ideologies.

They stressed Gen Luis Garcia Meza's highly patriotic attitude of resigning the Presidency which must serve as an example to the Santa Cruz rebels.

They added that there is absolute unity and obedience to the instructions given by the present commanders of the nation's armed forces, and that they do not expect useless confrontations in which the only winners will be [as heard].

The La Paz prefect stated that military units stationed in his district are awaiting instructions and will faithfully comply with orders from their regular commanders.

Military Units Support Junta

PY060424 [Editorial Report] La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish at 0150 GMT on 6 August 1981 begins a live coverage of a ceremony held in the Mirror Room of Government Palace, during which various units of the armed forces commit themselves to support the junta of commanders. The ceremony is attended by the chiefs of staff of the three armed forces.

Four documents are read. In the first, the commanders of the units of La Paz Garrison give their support to the junta. It says:

"1. We give our support to the junta of commanders of the armed forces so that they may proceed to solve the internal problems of the armed institution in the shortest time possible.

"2. We ask the junta of commanders that any negotiation should be in accordance with the document issued by the junta yesterday.

"3. We respectfully ask the junta of commanders of the armed forces to set a time limit for the obedience (?of the order) to return to their garrisons, given to the units of the various forces which are in the city of Santa Cruz. This time limit should be counted from the time when that order was given."

The document is signed by the commanders of the various units forming the La Paz Garrison: Lt Col (Arturo Gorria Medina Palacios), commander of the 1st Armored Regiment; Lt Col (Adolfo Virigosti Navarro), commander of the 4th Cavalry Regiment: Lt Col (Oscar Angulo Tournet), Commander of the 1st Infantry Regiment; Lt Col (Miguel Padilla Candia), commander of the 3d [words indistinct]; Lt (Rolando Alcabe Kleber), commander of the 1st [words indistinct]; Lt Col (Raul Gonzalez Medi), commander of the 23d Infantry Regiment; Maj (Luis Cossio Virguez), commander of the military police battalion.

The second document promises the solidarity of the La Paz Garrison air force units with the junta of commanders. It says:

"1. We give our full support to the junta of commanders of the armed forces for the solution of the political-institutional problems.

"2. We ask the junta of commanders that any negotiation should be in accordance with the document issued by the junta yesterday.

"3. We will obey with discipline all orders given by the junta of commanders. We respectfully ask the junta of commanders not to negotiate with the subversives."

It is signed by Col (Jorge Sanchez Vargas); Col (Luis Fernandez Vizcarra); Col (Luis Ramirez Suarez); Lt Col (Carlos Villaroel), commander of the 71st Air Group; Lt Col (Freddy Carrazas); Maj (Roberto Palenque), acting commander of the 31st Air Group; Lt Col (Apolo Landivar); Lt Col (Manuel Lujan); Lt Col (Jose Pantoja Sotelo), commander of the 814th Squadron.

The third document is a transcription of messages received from the commanders of Bolivian Naval Force units in the interior of the country and from the naval force staff in La Paz. It says:

"The commanders of the naval districts of the interior and the members of the naval staff have agreed:

"1. To give full support to the junta of commanders of the armed forces to find a solution to the institutional and political problems.

"2. To ask the junta of commanders to execute the points contained in the document issued on 4 August and to obey the decisions made by the force commanders who form the junta."

After this, a telegram dated today, from Col Guido Vildoso, commander of the 7th Division in Cochabamba, is read. It says:

"The command of the 7th Division and the Cochabamba military district respectfully informs the junta of commanders of the following decision, made during a meeting of commanders of military institutes, units and detachments:

"1. To respect with discipline the authority of our natural commands as a basic principle for the strengthening of the institution and to obey the laws, orders and regulations in force.

"2. Not to permit any political interference of any kind in the solution of the institutional problems.

"3. The request for the reenlistment in the armed forces active service of some members of the institution who have been dismissed because of crimes provided for in our laws and regulations in force should only become possible after individual requests and after trial by military courts.

"4. We recommend that the process initiated by the armed forces should not be deviated from its task and objectives.

"5. This decision is in full agreement with the intention of seeking the unity of the armed forces within a strictly institutional framework. The division will not tolerate subversive actions by extremists who attack the security and integrity of the nation."

The telegram is signed by Col Guido Vildoso. Among the units which have adhered to this document, the following are mentioned: the Staff and Command School, the 26th Infantry Regiment, the 13th Infantry Regiment and the Armed Forces National Development Corporation (COFADENA).

The ceremony is closed by the Bolivian police commander who promises full support for the junta of commanders from all members of the police force and regrets the events occurring on Santa Cruz.

Peasants Warn Rebels

PY060224 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0130 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 5 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Bolivia seemed to be heading toward an armed conflict tonight as peasant leaders who support former President Luis Garcia Meza warned the rebel officers of Santa Cruz that they should put down their resistance and leave the country.

In a broadcast over the official radio station, the peasants stated that if the rebel officers do not put down their attitude and leave the country before midnight today (0400 GMT), they will launch an armed march on Santa Cruz to expel the rebels from the country.

Representatives of the National Peasants Federation, the La Paz Peasants Federation, the Santa Cruz Peasants Federation and the Cochabamba Peasants Federation signed the ultimatum given to the military rebels. These are the same organizations which had threatened to block roads before 6 August to prevent the shipment of food to La Paz unless Garcia Meza retained his post as president.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS COMMENT ON SITUATION

Generals Bernal, Torrelio

PY060307 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The junta of commanders has assumed the nation's government with full authority and, therefore, it will not permit the action or interference of political parties in the process currently being carried out by the armed forces, air force commander and junta member Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira stated today. He then said that the government is carrying on its functions normally and measures have been adopted to guarantee peace and tranquillity for the Bolivian people.

[Begin Bernal recording] The functions of the government are being carried on normally and the ministers have been instructed to continue conducting the activities of their sector normally so that objectives which are in the interest of all Bolivians can be attained, namely, the development [words indistinct] and organization within the country so that the armed forces may fulfill their objectives which are shared by all Bolivians. [end recording]

Asked about the measures the military governing junta is adopting regarding the military and civilian elements involved in the Santa Cruz rebellion, General Bernal said:

[Begin recording] (We are preparing forces) formally through members of the armed forces under the command of their joint chiefs of staff [words indistinct]. [end recording]

As for the situation of the cabinet which governed with Gen Luis Garcia Meza, General Bernal told us:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] we have had a meeting with the cabinet to give instructions for the normal continuation of activities; perhaps tomorrow with the other members of the junta, we will analyze the situation to see what can be done for normalization [words indistinct] so that activities can proceed normally. [end recording]

General Bernal then said that current system of government functions as a collegiate body, and the nation's Presidency is exercised by the junta of commanders. As for the situation of mayors and governors in the country, the military governing junta has issued instructions for the normal continuation of activities.

[Begin Bernal recording] Well, after analyzing the situation of the cabinet, we will analyze the situation of departmental authorities. In the meantime we have given instructions for them co continue working as usual. [end recording]

The military governing junta will guarantee social peace and tranquillity for the Bolivian people, Army Commander Gen Celso Torrelio Villa stated. In a statement to the press, General Torrelio promised to do his best to discharge the functions with which the armed forces entrusted him in this new stage of the national reconstruction process.

[Begin recording] Upon assuming the functions as member of the junta of commanders I want to tell the Bolivian people that I will use all my capacity and experience to preserve social peace and tranquillity for the Bolivian people; and I want to assure my comrades of the armed forces that I will loyally perform the mission which has been assigned to me as member of the junta of commanders and as army commanding general. [end recording]

The citizenry and the members of the armed forces must remain calm and confident because the military governing junta will guarantee social peace, General Torrelio concluded.

Rolon on Leftists in Rebellion

PY051621 Paris AFP in Spanish 1518 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 5 Aug (AFP)--The rebellion headed by Generals Alberto Natusch and Lucio Anez which overthrew Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza last Tuesday is infiltrated by ultraleftist extremist movements, Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Rolon said during a telephone interview with Santiago newspaper EL MERCURIO.

Rolon said that the introduction of these groups who want to return to obsolete programs has curtailed the advantage of the rebels who have not received the response they expected in Santa Cruz where they are now rejecting the junta that replaced the chief of state. According to the foreign minister, there is complete tranquillity in other parts of Bolivia and that in La Paz the cabinet and the junta of commanders--who assumed power after Garcia Meza's resignation--are in permanent session.

Rolon Anaya said: Efforts are being made to reach an understanding for the unity of the armed forces so that none of the groups feels diminished. We do not want either conquerors or conquered.

He added: We need a reunification of the armed forces to continue this process that has been openly antiextremist. The interference of extremists in Bolivia by pseudoforeign democrats who have tried to implement a democracy in their own way has created great concern.

Rolon said that the current rebellion in Santa Cruz is an internal conflict of the armed forces; therefore, it must be resolved through the same military channels.

REBEL LEADERS' STATEMENTS ON SITUATION REPORTED

Natusch Denies Withdrawal

PY051431 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1417 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 5 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Gen Alberto Natusch has clarified, over the telephone to this agency, that he has not withdrawn from the military uprising that he is heading together with Gen Lucio Anez and that the rebel military is expecting to hold a dialogue in Santa Cruz with the members of the junta of commanders before making a decision.

In statements made over the phone to this agency, Natusch termed as mistaken the report that had been given to this agency some hours previously from Santa Cruz by Col Juan Carlos Tapia, who was the public relations officer of the revolutionary movement. He added that only after the meeting has been held will a final decision be made; in other words, either the rebel movement continues or it is suspended.

Anez on Rebels Unity

PY052257 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2140 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Gen Lucio Anez Rivero, one of the Santa Cruz rebellion leaders, asserted today that there is complete unity among the officers and military personnel who are concentrated in this city which is located little more than 500 kilometers from the capital.

As the other rebellious leader, Gen Alberto Natusch Busch, had said, General Anez repeated that a definitive decision as to whether they will change or maintain their rebellious attitude will be made only after a commanders' meeting.

Rumors about a split among the rebels have been circulating in La Paz, but General Anez denied them squarely and added that Cochabamba's Barrientos Regiment which was in Santa Cruz had joined the rebellion.

The Barrientos Regiment had been dispatched to Santa Cruz a few days before 21 July when a civic strike was declared in that city to protest the approval for the operation of a sugar mill complex north of La Paz.

Talking about the number of rebellious forces, General Anez said that practically Bolivia's entire air combat group was in Santa Cruz, adding that the support of garrisons in the country's interior was total, except for those in La Paz, Cochambamba and Oruro. General Anez said that the rebels were in a position to launch operations against other cities in the country.

However, he did not say whether the next move would be to occupy another city militarily should the junta of commanders desist from going to Santa Cruz. But he admitted that the next moves to be made have been studied should their demands go unheeded by the junta of commanders.

General Anez said that 20 small planes and an unspecified number of transport planes have been made available to the rebels, in addition to military and civilian planes in the eastern region.

He stated that the support of the Santa Cruz population was massive and 10,000 kg of meat were donated for the troops yesterday, and then another 10,000 kg.

Natusch Addresses Rally

PY052346 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reivindicacion Nacional in Spanish 2215 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Speech delivered by Gen Alberto Natusch Busch from balcony of Santa Cruz prefecture to crowd gathered at 24 Setiembre Plaza--live]

[Text] Brother Bolivians, brothers of Santa Cruz: We are here at your request and because we believe we must inform the entire people of Bolivia, the entire people of Santa Cruz, all our comrades of the armed forces assigned to the various garrisons in the country of what has happened and what is happening. But first of all I would like to say in the name of my comrades who are here with me and of those who are in other regions of the country, I want to convey our deep appreciation, our profound admiration for the permanent solidarity we have received from the people of Bolivia and Santa Cruz who, despite their difficulties, have decidedly given us their dedicated support because they are aware that our position is just. [shouts and applause] We have demanded Garcia Meza's resignation so that the junta of commanders--liberated through Garcia Meza's resignation--may reestablish in an environment of cordiality and credibility [words indistinct] national understanding and coexistence within the armed forces. [shouts and applause]

During the swearing in ceremony of the junta we heard with great sadness the statement of a general, who is a member of the junta, that it will follow the guidelines and the system of the president who had just resigned. This we cannot accept because we are not simply demanding a change of person but we are basically and primarily demanding a change of system. [shouts and applause]

We have acted with appropriate moderation and firmness and will continue to maintain this line of action, because we believe that if we indluge in other kinds of attitudes we may distort our basically institutionalist proposal we have time and again formulated to the Bolivian people and to our comrades of the armed forces. [shouts: "Out with the junta," and applause]

I also want to inform my comrades of the armed forces that at a meeting we held this morning with the commanders of the units that are in this garrison and after consulting with commanders of other garrisons of the country, we made the following proposal to the junta which we consider to be completely reasonable: Through the armed forces, following a specific guideline, real and concrete, in which every officer--with the civic rights he has--could make a judgment on who has to be the president of the republic. [sentence as heard] [shouts: "Cheers to President Natusch Busch"]

We have also pledged to obey the decision that may result from this consultation. While we have to allow a reasonable time to receive the reply, through this proposal we want the appointed president to be able to count on institutional support and, above all, we want him to be freed from any commitment to the previous government. [shouts, applause]

And he must be freed from any commitment so that he may have freedom of action, so that he may not be controlled, so that he may form the government which we Bolivians want: a government which would promote accord and national understanding.

The government had made several attempts at distorting our position in those areas under its control. We have been grossly, clumsily labeled as being linked with the drug traffic, and with certain political groups. Our only political goal concerns Bolivia, to serve Bolivia and you all know that. [applause]

Brothers of Santa Cruz, brother Bolivians: I want to ask you again to remain calm and to show your courage by staying on our side. I want you to rest assured that we will respect the ideals and aspirations of the armed forces and of all the people of Bolivia. Thank you. [applause and shouts: "Out with the military junta"]

Anez Denies Leftist Connections

PY060018 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reivindicacion Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Speech by Gen Lucio Anez Rivero delivered on 5 August to crowd gathered at 24 de Septiembre Plaza in Santa Cruz--live]

[Summary] People of Bolivia, brothers of Santa Cruz: In less than 72 hours we have received all the support for our movement of institutionalization to bring Bolivia back onto the path of happiness, order and peace. We will move toward our objective with discipline and tranquillity, and when we have accomplished this objective for our people, we can go back home calmly.

We want to make sure that the sources of work are managed efficiently and honestly. We want to make sure that our children will be educated to meet the demands of modern times.

In recent weeks and particularly in the last few days the accusation that we are an extreme left movement has been hurled at us, that our movement is implicated with ultraleftist parties. We want to squarely and forcefully deny such accusations. We are sincere and highly conscious of our country's sovereignty, people of Bolivia.

In this crusade we are accompanied by the armed forces and nonmilitary sectors and we now constitute a brotherhood which never existed before. We want all the institutions to be respected in Bolivia, as well as all the basic liberties and justice.

Natusch Offers Proposal

PY060029 Paris AFP in Spanish 2249 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Santiago, 5 Aug (AFP)--Gen Alberto Natusch Busch, who leads an uprising against the Bolivian Government, today proposed a meeting of all military commanders to appoint a new president, it was reported today.

In a statement made by telephone to Radio Portales of Santiago, Natusch said he will wait in Santa Cruz de la Sierra for a reply to his proposal from the junta of commanders which took the reins of the government on Tuesday night.

The rebel officer, jointly with Gen Lucio Anez, is leading the uprising which erupted yesterday [as received] and which forced the resignation of Gen Luis Garcia Meza from the Presidency after ruling for a year.

Natusch said: We demanded the resignation of General Garcia Meza to give the junta of commanders freedom of action and to believe it from any commitment to Garcia Meza.

He added: What actually happened was just a replacement since the junta of commanders has declared that it will continue to carry on the process initiated by General Garcia Meza.

These circumstances, he said, "do not satisfy the aspirations of the Bolivian people or of the rebels entrenched in Santa Cruz de la Sierra."

He said: In promoting this change we wanted initial trust to provide the new government with some credibility from the beginning. He added: "What we are now proposing is a joint meeting of the armed forces through the various garrisons through their respective representatives so that this situation may be defined."

Natusch proposed that the new Bolivian president be appointed at that meeting so that the president may in no way be committed to the past and may enjoy initial trust and full freedom of action.

FORMER GOVERNMENT LEADERS' POSITIONS REPORTED

Padilla Supports Rebels

PY042128 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reordenamiento Institucional in Spanish 2050 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Summary] "The following statement has been released by former President David Padilla Arancibia: As a former president and former army commander in chief, I want to state my deep satisfaction over the insurrection led by Generals Alberto Natusch Busch and Lucio Anez to overthrow an inept, cynical, corrupt government.

I trust my comrades will support the Santa Cruz movement to vindicate the image of our country and to put an end to the corruption and despotism imposed by a small group within the armed institution.

To the Bolivian people I also want to ask of their full support for this movement in order to recover their dignity, their freedom and their rights as citizens.

"To Generals Anez and Natusch Busch, I want to ask as a friend and comrade to rule the country with true honesty and to act with unshakeable responsibility to put an end to corruption."

Again I want to tell the Bolivian people to support this institutional movement that seeks to put an end to immorality. Let no one forget that a man called Daniel Salamanca [Bolivian president at outbreak of Chaco War] took the Bolivian people to the brink of an abyss to serve his own personal ambitions because unfortunately it is the president who ultimately makes decisions within the government.

"Comrades, as good Bolivians, keep in mind only the destiny of the fatherland and of the armed institutions."

Paz Zamora on Resignation

PA051212 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0119 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Panama City, 4 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--As soon as he learned of the resignation of Gen Luis Garcia Meza in La Paz, Bolivian politician Jaime Paz Zamora told ACAN-EFE today that the Bolivian people must be immediately granted constitutional freedoms.

Paz Zamora was elected vice president of Bolivia in June 1980 but he did not take office because, before the congress appointed him, Gen Garcia Meza staged his military coup.

"I think Garcia Meza's resignation is a historic event to make way for democracy in my country, which is experiencing one of the worst crises it has ever gone through, "Paz Zamora added.

The vice president-elect, who usually lives in Panama, issued an appeal for unity "for national construction and the establishment of democracy in Bolivia."

Paz Zamora also appealed to the responsibility of the majority in the country "which must not lose this golden opportunity."

Jaime Paz Zamora will meet tonight and all day tomorrow with Latin American politicians who have come to Panama to attend General Torrijos' funeral.

The Bolivian politician did not disclose if he would be returning to his country soon.

Lidia Gueiler Comments

PY051843 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1753 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 5 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler, deposed last year by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, said that the military government that replaced her lead the country to a serious political, economic and social crisis.

It is a good thing that Garcia Meza was overthrown because he created an anguished situation for thousands of Bolivians, Gueiler said from Santiago, Chile to the Caracol Radio Network.

The former president indicated the need for those who assumed the leadership of the country to lead Bolivia toward an era of peace, prosperity and guarantees. She said that one of the first steps that should be taken is to reoper the congress.

Gueiler added that with the fall of Garcia Meza, the main objective of guaranteeing tranquillity in the country was achieved. There is now a concern that a confrontation may emerge between those who advocate the reestablishment of civil liberties and those who persist in the idea that the nation should be run by the military.

The former president said that there is a need to change the power structure because the coup carried out by Generals Alberto Natusch and Lucio Anez was directed against a government that was not able to lead the country or give peace and tranquillity to the people.

In conclusion, she said that she will be willing to return to La Paz when the Bolivian people believe I can be useful in the search for a formula of peace and understanding.

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS REVISION OF NUCLEAR PLANNING

PY051900 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The Brazilian nuclear program will no longer have any deadline for its conclusion and "will yield to the rhythm necessary for the effective absorption of technology," according to a letter of intent--signed by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals, Planning Minister Delfim Neto and Military Household Chief Danilo Venturini--which will be handed over to President Figueiredo as soon as he returns to work at Planalto Palace.

On confirming the decision, revealed by O ESTADO in its Sunday issue, Minister Cals explained in an exclusive interview: "We no longer want to be afflicted by the problem of a deadline." Although working at a slower pace, the Brazilian program provides for the construction of "no less than nine plants," one of them to be built in Ceara, the minister reported. "The Brazilian nuclear program is no longer justified by the need to supply electricity today," Cals stated, admitting that economic difficulties "have had an influence on the formation of the letter of intent, although they have not been fundamental." The first concrete measure has been adopted: "The deadline for the conclusion of Angra I will be the date in which it will be functioning. Why are we going to move hastily in building a nuclear plant, running the risk of affecting the levels of security or the levels of operation?"

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT SIGN NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

PY041346 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Jul 81 p 17

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Commenting on the new U.S. nuclear policy announced 2 weeks ago by President Ronald Reagan, Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro yesterday stated: "The Brazilian position is well known: Brazil has no intention of signing the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). Saraiva Guerreiro yesterday signed with Italian Ambassador Giuseppe Jacoangeli the agreement for the development of fast breeder reactors.

The foreign minister stated that he did not see any essential difference in the new nuclear policy announced by the U.S. President. "He feels that the difference is more of style" (comparing the new policy with Carter's previous policy). He added that he is not receiving the new policy as the beginning of a new wave of U.S. pressure on Brazil to sign the NPT.

Regarding the dispute existing between Brazil and the United States regarding supply of nuclear fuel for Angra I during its 30-year useful life, the minister stated that Brazil has other alternatives to receive that fuel (Nuclebras has signed a uranium enrichment contract with the European consortium URENCO, and a second contract for the manufacture of fuel elements with the German firm RBU).

BRIEFS

FOUR GENERALS TO RESERVES--President Figueiredo has signed a decree transferring the following generals to the reserves: Jose Ferraz da Rocha, chief of the armed forces general staff; Florimar Campelo, commander of the 4th Army; Rui de Paula Couto, chief of the General Services Department; and Gentil Marcondes, commander of the 1st Army. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1550 GMT 28 Jul 81 PY]

BETTER MILITARY COOPERATION WITH U.S. FORESEEN

PY011919 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1805 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 26 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--The deputy commander of the Chilean Army, Lt Gen Washington Carrasco, said today that the Chilean and U.S. Armies will cooperate more in the future.

The current administration of President Ronald Reagan is determined to treat its friends like friends, and this includes Chile among others, Carrasco said in a brief talk with the press.

Carrasco made his observations after returning last night from an official 2-week visit at the invitation of the U.S. Army.

He indicated that this visit was very important from every viewpoint, because he had many meetings with the high commands of the U.S. Army.

He also denied newspaper stories coming from Washington on his supposed negotiations to get new war materiel for the Chilean Army.

When we buy war materiel, we do so in accordance with our needs, and only with the objective of deterrence. On this occasion we have not dealt with the problem of buying arms, Carrasco said.

He clarified that military cooperation will come about gradually, little by little with more contacts, and that one such contact will occur soon when the commander of the U.S. Army Southern Command, based in Panama, Gen Wallace Nutting, makes an official visit to Chile.

The Chilean Army's relations with the U.S. Army reached their lowest level during the administration of former President Jimmy Carter, who quarreled with Chile over supposed violations of human rights.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS TERRORIST MEETING IN PARIS

PY051239 Paris AFP in Spanish 0418 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Aug (AFP)--The Chilean Government has denounced the holding of a secret meeting in Paris--parallel to the Socialist International--for programing resources and planning illegal arms trafficking and terrorist attacks in South America, according to what was reported here today.

A high government source affirmed that the Chilean state has full knowledge of this meeting, of the people who took part representing various countries in the socialist orbit and other nations, and the agreements adopted there.

Chile will take the necessary measures to safeguard internal security in order to thwart the realization of the aggressive agreements, the spokesman added.

Citing government sources, the newspaper EL MERCURIO in its Wednesday [5 August] issue writes that the meeting had as its objective programming financial resources and planning for commandos and other groups, with logistic support and operations based abroad, setting up arms traffic and attacks in South America and especially in Chile.

CUBAN PAYMENT FOR UNDELIVERED SUGAR DEMANDED

PY311436 Paris AFP in Spanish 0502 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 24 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here today that Cuba owes Chile $5 million for a shipment of 7,907 tons of sugar which was not unloaded because the ships fled Valparaiso on 11 September 1973.

Rafael Rivera, lawyer of the National Sugar Industry (IANSA), said that recently the House of Lords of England rejected the Cuban defense of immunity of jurisdiction in the suit by the Chilean company against the Cuba-Azucar State Company.

Rivera said that this means that Cuba might be ordered to pay $5 million plus interests and legal expenses.

He added that the decision passed down last Monday is an interesting juridical precedent showing that states do not enjoy immunity from lawsuits in cases involving trade activities.

He stated that IANSA appealed to the court of the Sugar Producer's Association [Asociacion Azucarera], headquartered in London after the Cuban ships "Playa Larga" and "Marble Island" fled Valparaiso in September 1973 without unloading a shipment of refined sugar which had been purchased and paid for by the Chilean enterprise.

The shipment was part of 128,395 tons of sugar imports of which only the last shipment remained to be delivered.

Rivera pointed out that after fleeing with the shipment, Cuba cashed a letter of credit in a bank in Paris which had previously been given by IANSA as partial payment.

It was recalled here that this event took place on 11 September 1973, the same day that military coup headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet ousted late socialist President Salvador Allende.

AMBASSADOR SAYS EL SALVADOR SEEKS CLOSER TIES

PY312154 Paris AFP in Spanish 0117 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 22 Jul (AFP)--El Salvador ambassador in Chile, Francisco Bertrand Galindo, today stated that his government seeks closer rapprochement with Gen Augusto Pinochet's administration.

At the end of a meeting with Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames the diplomat said: "We are studying the possibility of signing several agreements and accords in the fields of education, culture and space research."

He added that his greater bilateral cooperation has been the main subject of his talks with the foreign minister.

The relations between the two countries strengthened recently after the visit paid to Santiago by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, vice president of the Salvadoran Government junta, some 2 months ago.

Gutierrez was preceeded by Alejandro Gomez Vives, deputy foreign minister, who visited Chile at the end of January.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR--An outstanding Venezuelan diplomat, Juan Moreno Gomez, is expected to arrive in Santiago in mid-July, to assume the ambassadorship of his country here. [Santiago ERCILLA in Spanish 17 Jul 81 p 6 PY]

PRESIDENT TURBAY REITERATES STAND ON AMNESTY

PA041720 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has reiterated his call for a dialogue among Colombians within the framework of the constitution and the laws. At the same time, he said he hopes that one day Colombia will be able to be reconciled, stating that if it is necessary, he will sacrifice his life to defend the lives of many Colombians. The president attended at noon the celebration of the 165th anniversary of the sacrifice of the martyrs of (Cipaquira) in the municipality of (Cipaquira).

The president repeated his position on amnesty for those who have taken up arms. He said it wasn't decreed for common crimes and he won't take a step back to extend a hand to those who mistakenly believe that the solution lies in taking up arms against institutions. Regarding the invitation made by the 19 April Movement to hold a dialogue with the subversives, and regarding an open letter sent to him by several civic and political leaders of the country, President Turbay Ayala said: No one backing any cause can now invite me to become a perjurer. I said no in the past [words indistinct].

M-19 ANNOUNCES FIVE GUERRILLA GROUPS MERGE

PA051525 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2229 GMT 4 Aug 81

[By Libardo Aguirre Saenz]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 4 Aug (EFE)--The country's five most important guerrilla groups have joined forces following the defeats that they have been enduring in their clashes with regular troops trying to destroy them.

The merger of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the Army of National Liberation (ELN), the Workers Self-Defense Movement (MAO) [as received; ADO], the Popular Liberation Army (EPL) and the 19 April Movement (M-19), was announced in an M-19 communique issued in the city of Barranquilla.

The unity of the rebel groups takes place at a moment when the military high command has asked for total backing from the Colombians to face subversion because the "point of no return" is near--that is, that the moment when the guerrilla will wear out the state's legitimate defense capacity is near.

The guerrilla document is signed by M-19 leader Jaime Bateman. It is included in messages of the "Omayra Montoya" Atlantic Coast regional command. Until then, only the unity of the M-19 and FARC was known. The M-19 has called the merging of the five groups "Operation Carlos Toledo Plata," after one of the top M-19 leaders in Bogota's La Picota Prison, where 150 militants of the subversive organization are facing a court-martial.

Before being informed about the merging of the rebel groups, Army Commander Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes noted that he trusts the military will not have to annihilate the guerrillas. He said: "That moment is not here yet, but considering the situation we are going through and the increased actions of subversion against institutions and public peace, it is evident that unless there is total national backing for the armed forces, the subversive elements will continue trying to reach the 'point of no return.'"

He said: "We hope that moment never comes, because the army is fighting subversion where it appears. In spite of limitations, we have to fully comply with this commitment we have with Colombians."

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER INTERVIEWED IN NICARAGUA

PA011606 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Interview with Hernando Hurtado, member of the Colombian Chamber of Representatives and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia, by Pedro Martinez, special Radio Havana correspondent to Nicaragua--recorded]

[Text] For 5 days the Colombian ambassadors, charges d'affaires and consuls in Central America and the Caribbean met in Bogota. At that meeting the Colombian diplomats said that Cuba is still the greatest threat to democracies. Today we present an interview with Hernando Hurtado, member of the Chamber of Representatives and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia:

[Begin recording] I think that this declaration made by the Colombian Foreign Ministry after the meeting of its diplomats in Central America and the Caribbean shows the Colombian Government's increasingly rightist and reactionary trend. It is different from the independent positions held by previous governments. It shows its increasingly submissive attitude toward the Reagan administration's policy of aggression against Cuba and Nicaragua and intervention in the affairs of other nations, such as in El Salvador, where the people are struggling against a fascist and military junta.

[Question] We would like to have your opinion regarding the speeches made here on 19 July by Commanders Daniel Ortega and Tomas Borge. What was the meaning of these speeches and what is the meaning of the measures adopted by the Nicaraguan revolutionary government?

[Answer] The speeches by Commanders Ortega and Borge show the clear and firm revolutionary policy of the Nicaraguan leaders. It seems to me that the measures they announced show that the Nicaraguan revolutionary process will continue to advance, and that these measures will allow the Nicaraguan people to begin enjoying the revolutionary changes made in Nicaragua. For example, it seems to me that the measures they announced regarding the agrarian reform will benefit the great peasant masses, and will mean the defeat of one of the most serious counterrevolutionary sectors in Nicaragua, the great landowners. I also believe that the planned nationalization of enterprises shows that there are two sectors in Nicaraguan bourgeoisie. There is a reactionary and counterrevolutionary sector that is against the nation, and there is a patriotic sector. The nationalization of the enterprises owned by the capitalists, who have been managing the Nicaraguan economy, are a guarantee that the process will advance, the economy can revitalize itself, and that in the future, new measures will be adopted to further even more the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

BRIEFS

NEW BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR--Joao Hermes Pereira de Araujo presented his credentials to President Turbay Ayala yesterday. He said that Colombia and Brazil will discuss the world coffee situation. During the ceremony he mentioned the cold wave in Brazil affecting coffee crops, but did not give details. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Jul 81 PA]

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES--Julio Mario Canto Domingo today was appointed nonresident ambassador in New Zealand. The government also accepted the resignation of the ambassador to Great Britain. Julio Mario Santo Domingo is currently ambassador to the PRC. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 31 Jul 81 PA]

WEAPONS SEIZED--Bogota--An arsenal presumably destined for subversive groups operating in the country was confiscated in the past few hours in Yali municipality, Antioquia Department, by the police and army. The authorities arrested (Alfonso Echeverri) and (Edilberto Aguirre) and found 32 shotguns, 5 shotgun barrels, several revolvers and ammunition. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 3 Aug 81 PA]

DYNAMITE ATTACK ON U.S. INSTITUTE IN TARMA

PY311431 Paris AFP in Spanish 0326 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 30 Jul (AFP)--It was learned in Lima tonight that the Peruvian-American Cultural Institute, located in Tarma in central Peru, was put out of service when two dynamite charges exploded today. It was reported that the explosions took place early this morning, causing alarm among the population of the downtown district of the city. The police have detained five suspects.

Here in greater Lima three attacks also occurred early this morning, following others that took place in some cities in the interior yesterday. The first place to be attacked with dynamite sticks today was the investigations police offices in the Lima suburb of Lince, where some damage was caused. A bomb was also thrown at an office of the government party in Mirones district, but it did not explode; and two others hit the building of the same party in San Martin de Porres district. The building suffered considerable damage.

MORE TERRORIST BOMBINGS IN LIMA, INTERIOR

PY061011 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1825 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Lima, 2 Aug (TELAM)--In a new terrorist escalation, two political committee headquarters, three justices of the peace, the offices of a public enterprise, one high-tension tower and two public places were dynamited in Huaral zone, north of Lima.

In addition, the police announced that in Canta, east of Lima, some people abandoned a box containing 46 sticks of dynamite in a stadium upon being surprised by a guard who, however, was unable to capture them.

The local offices of the official Popular Action Party which were attacked were those of the sectoral committee of San Martin de Porras and of Los Barrios Altos in Lima.

The dynamited justices of the peace are in Villa el Salvador and dynamite was also placed in the office of the sanitation enterprise of Lima, the courthouses of Carmen de la Legua and Reynoso in the district neighboring El Callao, and in the courthouse of a shantytown in Rimac district.

In Huaral, the attacks were against the local government offices, the municipal council and a high-tension tower of ELECTROPERU, which, despite dynamite on all four of its legs did not topple.

PRESIDENT INSTALLS INDUSTRY, JUSTICE MINISTERS

PY050028 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2231 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Lima, 4 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry today administered the oath of office to the new ministers of industry and justice, posts which had been assigned to the Popular Christian Party [PCP], a member of the government coalition.

Roberto Persivale Serrano replaced Roberto Rotondo as industry, integration and tourism minister; and Enrique Elias replaced Felipe Osterling as justice minister.

When the PCP agreed to join the coalition, it announced that it would change its ministers every year. The government, which consists primarily of members of the Popular Action Party--led by the president, completed its first year of government on 28 July.

ARMED FORCES DECLARE SUPPORT FOR NEW PRESIDENT

PY031824 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Luis Queirolo has announced that the newly appointed president will hold meetings with the highest military officers starting next Thursday.

He added that Lt Gen (ret) Gregorio Alvarez has the armed forces' full support for his future term.

Queirolo also revealed that the rehabilitation of other political figures will be studied. He said that the entire program that was prepared by the armed forces will, by all means, be complied with.

The army commander in chief made the statement at the municipal palace after the opening of the conference on American armies communications.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SPEAKS ON MEETING WITH KIRKPATRICK

PY051840 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpt] At the end of his meeting with Ambassador Kirkpatrick, Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez (ret) praised the North Americans who have the responsibility of defending and preserving freedom and democracy throughout the world.

The meeting which Reagan's special envoy held lasted 1 hour and was the final one held with Uruguayan authorities.

At the end of his meeting Lt Gen Gregorio C. Alvarez (ret) stated:

[Begin recording] After my meeting with Ambassador Kirkpatrick I would like to point out to you that I would term it as a [word indistinct] because it has marked a reencounter with the (?brother), the brother whom we greatly admire: the United States.

I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to pay homage through this (?distinguished) lady who represents them, to the U.S. women, especially to the mothers, wives and children of the men, who [word indistinct] talking, of a country which as the responsibility of preserving and defending democracy and freedom in the world. [end recording]

POLISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS, COMMENTS

PY052006 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The Polish ambassador to Uruguay today asserted that a USSR armed intervention in Poland is totally ruled out.

This was stated by Polish Ambassador Czeslaw Limont this morning after presenting his credentials to the presidnet of the republic.

BRIEFS

TAIWANESE AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Ambassador Chen Hsing-fe yesterday called at Government House to say goodbye to President Mendez at the end of his assignment as the chief Taiwan diplomat in our country. [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 25 Jun 81 p 9 PY]

GROUPS ISSUE STATEMENTS ON TORRIJOS, FUTURE

PRT on Revolutionary Unity

PA050425 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 3 Aug 81 p 13

[Revolutionary Party of the Workers communique issued by the Organization Committee; date not given]

[Text] On 1 August the National Guard and the executive informed the country of the fatal plane accident in which Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander in chief of the National Guard died.

Our organization, the Revolutionary Party of the Workers [PRT] Organization Committee announces that it regrets the death of a man who was once chief of government and later National Guard chief.

It is a fact that the tragic accident could mean considerable changes in the balance of political forces existing in the nation, since we all know that Torrijos was a key factor in the apparent balance that existed for the past 12 years.

His demise presents considerable suspense for all the nation's social sectors and we in particular are concerned that a relative tolerance could be changed to a refusal of the right of truly democratic, progressive, and revolutionary forces to participate in the social struggle with their own proposals for change.

Therefore, the PRT issues an appeal for the union of democratic and revolutionary forces and calls on them to remain alert to events that could come as a result of this sudden demise.

PDP Issues Resolution

PA050450 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Aug 81 p 17

[Text] The political bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Party [PDP] has issued a condolence resolution on the sudden death of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera. In the seven points of the introduction and the four points of the resolution, the PDP political bureau "calls on all the militants of the party to express their grief and sorrow by attending all the public demonstrations and rallies which seek to confirm the unity of the forces of the process and the decision to continue onward."

The PDP also expresses condolences to General Torrijos' family and the government of President Aristides Royo.

It also "issues a call for the unity of all the political parties of the process and all the popular, democratic and revolutionary organizations so that they will strengthen the ties that unite them around the tasks of the democratic process of national liberation.

In the whereas section of the resolution, the PDP stated that "General Torrijos struggled for the elimination of the colonial enclave of the Canal Zone, the territory that was recovered with the signing and approval of the Torrijos-Carter treaties--an achievement which is of the greatest value in the Panamanian people's long anti-imperialist struggle, a struggle that must continue and culminate with the country's total liberation."

General Torrijos expressed in his speeches and his actions, the PDP political bureau added, nationalist, democratic and popular political ideals. These were expressed in the 1972 constitution which permitted the creation of new political institutions such as those that make up the people's power.

Labor Unions' Statements

PA052209 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Two of the main labor unions of Panama are urging all workers to be on the alert against a plot by reactionary sectors to try to impose a system contrary to the workers' interests, taking advantage of the death of the Panamanian leader, General Omar Torrijos Herrera, who died last Friday in a plane crash.

The National Federation of Panamanian Workers, CNTP, issued a communique in which it says that the Panamanian workers realize that following the regrettable death of General Torrijos, the lives of labor leaders who will not submit to imperialism are in danger. The CNTP also reiterates its support for President Royo's government and for the National Guard, now led by Col Florencio Florez.

On the other hand, the Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama, CTRP, also issued a communique which textually says: We are not so young and naive not to remember the antilabor repressive conditions that existed before General Torrijos came to power in 1968.

Torrijos Posthumously Promoted

PA050448 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1302 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Panama City, 4 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--National Guard communiques today report that Omar Torrijos has posthumously been promoted to major general, and that the other five military officers who died with him when his plane crashed on Friday, have been promoted to the next higher rank.

Torrijos was a brigadier general, the only one in Panama with that rank. His successor as commander of the National Guard (army and police), Florez, is the only colonel. The members of the National Guard staff are lieutenant colonels. The pilot of the plane in which Torrijos died, Azael Adames, was promoted from captain to major; the copilot, Victor Rangel, from 2d lieutenant to 1st lieutenant; and the corporals and sergeant of the escort have been posthumously promoted to sergeants and 2d lieutenant.

COSTA RICA

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON DISCUSSES MARKETS WITH CARAZO

PA051630 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] San Jose, 4 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Claude Cheysson, French minister of foreign relations, has stated in this capital that the world market of raw materials has reached a state of madness.

Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and the French official discussed the principal Costa Rican economic problems during a meeting in this capital which lasted several hours. Before leaving for Nicaragua last night, Minister Cheysson said he discussed with the Costa Rican president the problems of this country and France and offered his contribution to resolve some of them within short and long term.

Cheysson declared that "it is truly shocking to see the fluctuation of the raw material markets, which have reached a state of madness." The French minister said that "it is shocking to see that a country like Costa Rica, which has good economic growth, has reached drastic circumstances because in some part of the world it was determined that the price of coffee should drop and this has promoted speculation."

Claude Cheysson added that it is indispensable to discuss at world level the problems of raw materials, "and it is very necessary that the evolution of the prices of raw materials also be foreseeable, so that the producers can have incomes that increase at the same rate of inflation."

Cheysson added that he spoke at length with President Rodrigo Carazo on problems stemming from exports, and that they reached the conclusion that it is necessary to increase Costa Rican sales to France of manufactured products, that is, not only raw materials.

France offered its cooperation so that the EEC, which is the largest world market, will grant facilities. Carazo has been asking the EEC to grant Central America benefits similar to those which former European colonies have in foreign trade.

The French minister also told Carazo that he would see that credits negotiated between the two governments are expedited and added that his country is ready to grant other loans. Cheysson referred to other credits for bilateral technical cooperation and those implemented by the EEC for Costa Rica, particularly in the farming sector.

FRG'S GENSCHER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PA050108 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Aug 81

[William Cespedes Chavarria report]

[Text] FRG Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher will be arriving soon at the presidency. Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus will talk to us about the most important aspects of his visit:

[Begin recording] This is an important day for the traditional relations of deep friendship between the FRG and Costa Rica. About 1 hour ago we welcomed Mr Genscher and his wife at the Juan Santamaria Airport. In a few minutes he will hold a working meeting with the president, with myself and with members of our two delegations.

Evidence of the good relations of deep friendship between our two countries is the fact that Mr Genscher [words indistinct] has come to our country on an official visit that honors us and which we are sure will yield very positive results for the future of our peoples and our nations and (?will result in work by the government on behalf) of those things that are dearest to us: the defense of human rights, peace, freedom and justice. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA'S MORALES EHRLICH ON AGRARIAN REFORM

PA051250 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0201 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Speech to the nation by Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the revolutionary government junta, on the agricultural situation--live or recorded]

[Text] Good evening, dear friends. Various officials of the agricultural sector have been appearing before you regularly to report on the activities and progress of agricultural development in our country. As everyone knows, this progress is taking place within the political and social framework of our country.

The current situation is characterized by the decline of the Marxist left; violence is on the decline. The strength of these movements is really no longer significant. At the same time we see that the democratic process is developing as the electoral process begins. The law on the registration of political parties has been issued and the Electoral Council is trying to create an awareness among the people. An electoral law will soon be issued and elections for a national constituent assembly will be held in March next year. This marks a change in El Salvador's life.

In other words, there is a decline in violence and in the attacks or offensives of the left. A new era of democratization and an electoral process has been opened. This logically produces much speculation and, to a certain extent, some struggle for power. By creating expectations, there is a struggle to see what positions and situations are going to be achieved through votes.

We must truly be careful about this because we are really building a new society in El Salvador where [words indistinct] democracy but at the same time that there will be social justice as a basis. I say we must sometimes be careful because we must not destroy things before we have finished building. This is the great challenge for all the Salvadorans.

We currently see and we shall continue to see many people who speak over the radio and television and who write in the newspapers [words indistinct] some with good faith and some with a good dose of malice or political interest. We shall see this. If there is a lot of progress, they will be against the actions of the government. There are many attacks on the political project of the revolutionary government junta. There is much criticism about what is really being done. Sometimes there is misinformation which brings about confusion, and this is dangerous because it might have a discouraging effect. The revolutionary government junta is determined to achieve just the opposite. It seeks to give precise information and to act clearly so that we Salvadorans can understand each other and see the reality of our country so that we will all be encouraged to build our [word indistinct]. This country belongs to all Salvadorans.

Now then, regarding how the general situation affects the country's agrarian process, we will be constantly analyzing this and we will be explaining the advances made and what is being done. This is logical because the attacks and criticisms I spoke about referred to the political project of the revolutionary government junta, the key point of which is agrarian reform. Agrarian reform, [decree] 207, and the banking system are being attacked. A number of views are being expressed which must be clarified.

We shall now explain the situation of the harvests in El Salvador. We are going to use the charts to graphically explain this so that you can see what really is going on in this country. Please aim the cameras at these charts.

This chart deals with corn. We are going to discuss the planted area as reported by the Agriculture Ministry. We are going to look at the national total figures in 1980 and 1981 and then we are going to look at the figures for the reformed sector--that is, the cooperatives of the agrarian reform--and for the nonreformed sector, all the rest of the individual farmers and other cooperatives of El Salvador.

As you can see, last year, 417,000 manzanas of corn were planted and this year, 395,000 manzanas are going to be planted. That is, there is a 5-percent decrease. In the cooperatives there is an increase from 25,000 to 28,000 manzanas, a 12-percent increase. But in the nonreformed sector there is a reduction from 392,000 to 367,000 manzanas; that is, a 6-percent decrease. In truth, the cooperatives have very little corn area. This also refutes the criticism that the land for cotton is being used for corn. The area planted with corn shows that this is not true. You know that corn is planted by many people, small farmers, in lands which are sometimes bad. There are some zones where the planting of corn has been difficult. However, in the cooperatives there has been an increase in the land planted as well as in the use of more suitable land for corn.

With regard to beans, last year, 75,000 manzanas were planted. This year, 71,000 manzanas are going to be planted, a 5-percent decrease. Here we have a situation in which the cooperatives are increasing their area planted from 5,000 to 9,000 manzanas; that is, 73 percent more land planted with beans. However, in the rest of the agricultural sector, there is a decrease from 69,000 to 62,000 manzanas, an 11-percent decrease.

In many bean-growing areas, this crop is suffering the delay of [words indistinct] and this has hurt many peasants. Many small farmers have not been able to plant, beans have not been brought for planting. Some peasants have emigrated and have planted elsewhere and cooperatives have increased. As a consequence, we are going to have more or less the same bean production.

As far as rice is concerned, we see a 16-percent decrease. From 24,000 we are going to drop to 20,000. In the reformed sector, there is an increase of 5,000 manzanas to 7,000. And in the other, there is a decrease of 18,000 to 12,000; a 37-percent increase in agrarian reform; a 32-percent decrease in the individual, the private sector. Here, there are some problems with the prices of rice. The Central American market is being saturated. Practically all of the countries have rice surpluses and therefore there has not been much incentive for planting it.

Sorghum dropped from 170,000 manzanas to 165,000. There was a decrease of 3.5 percent. And again, agrarian reform increases from 5,500 to 6,700, which is 21 percent more, while there was a decrease from 165,000 to 158,000, or 4 percent less in the nonreformed sector. With sorghum, which is planted in the nation's worst lands, we have found a technological solution to increase its production per manzana. And in this, (Senta) is working hard because, if we are able to achieve 3 quintals more per manzana, we would really be in a different situation. But unfortunately, this is a reality; this country has not been self-sufficient in sorghum and now, we have a planted area that has decreased by 5,000 manzanas.

As far as cotton is concerned, we have had the problem of a very heavy rainy season. There was some problem with, I would say, the final disposition of credit. We had to settle some previously unpaid credit accounts of cooperatives; we had to refinance others and we have faced some difficulties. The rainy season has been exceedingly heavy. Thus last year we planted 83,200 manzanas and this year, although we have not finished planting, we estimate we will reach 81,000 manzanas. This is a 2.6-percent decrease.

In the area under agrarian reform, there is an increase from 27,200 to 28,500, and in the nonreformed sector, there is a decrease from 56,000 to 52,500. Since planting is not finished, it is possible this may increase. The agrarian reform area, however, has already finished planting. Planting ended on Sunday. There are individual farmers, however, who are still planting. Therefore, this could improve.

I repeat, the machinery was unable to go into many places because of the heavy rains. There is flooding. It has been impossible to plant, and this has greatly affected the planting.

Concerning sugarcane, here we have to see the total number of manzanas planted. Sugarcane is a semipermanent crop. Last year, 40,000 manzanas of sugarcane were planted. This year 42,300 were planted. That is an increase of 5.8 percent. The agrarian reform increased from 16,000 to 17,000 and the nonreformed from 24,000 to 25,000. That is, everyone has had an increase in production.

Sugarcane is planted in November and it is necessary to increase the planted area for the next year. There is always one area that recovers because it (?yields) and another area that is a very (?low) area. And it is necessary to do both, to replace and to increase the new area. We, therefore, have a challenge for November.

Regarding coffee, the government's policy, in view of the drop of prices, was to not increase the planted area. Therefore, over here in El Salvador, there are 276,000 manzanas of coffee planted and we find the same this year. Of these, 27,000 belong to the agrarian reform cooperatives sector and 239,000 are the property of individual farmers.

What we have to realize about coffee, perhaps, is that it is apparent that the quality or the effort of the growers to take care of the coffee, has diminished. There was concern over the low price, coffeerust has also been a factor, and we notice some diminishing--in some sectors, not in all--of the intensity with which land is prepared and cultivated for a harvest.

This is also important because these lands must be carefully and well cultivated. Now that the price is improving, for example, those who have their land in good condition are ready for better harvests. Those who do not, or are in debt with poorly kept land, even though the price may increase, will sometimes not receive enough to pay the debts they have and therefore the country also suffers.

I think there is something else to talk about because we have noticed a decrease, a tendency to decrease, and I think that, as rulers, we must tell you the truth about what is happening in this country. We cannot come here to lie and say that the planting is going well or that we are planting more. What we must say, what is evident is a tendency to decrease the planted areas in some places on the part of some farmers of the nonreformed sector.

Now we are concerned, first about how the harvests are going, and second about why this is so. As far as harvests are concerned, I think we do not have to worry about having sufficient food. And this matter of there being sufficient food for all the people allows you to [words indistinct] peace, the democracy of this new society.

The stock we have is as follows: stocks as of this date; we have in corn, we have (?160,000). (?This is going) to be the production we expect. Remember the technology has improved over all these months. Therefore, there is more production per manzana. What we expect is 10.8 million. [Words indistinct] availability of 12.2 million quintals. The nation's domestic demand, what is used in the nation, is 10.8 million. So we have a surplus, an excess of 1.45 million. In this estimate we have not taken into account all the stock in the marketing channels. That is, there is corn, sorghum, beans, rice in the hands of merchants, sometimes in the hands of farmers, in the hands of housewives, in their larders, and it is estimated this could amount to some 700,000 quintals.

We may even be able to export some of it after setting up a strategic reserve. One must always have a reserve to cover contingencies and we will have one in the case of corn.

This country has never been self-sufficient in beans. We have 122,000 quintals in stock and expect a production of 812,000. The quantity available will be 934,000. The demand will be 936,000 quintals--slightly greater than [the supply]--and the shortage will be some 1,500 quintals [figures as heard], which we can cover if we create motivation and incentives because crops will be sown in August and in November.

Regarding rice [word indistinct], we have 400,000 quintals in stock; the expected production is 1.05 million and the total [supply] will be 1.45 million, and since 1.32 million are required in the country, we will have a surplus of 130,000 quintals of rice.

We have a shortage of sorghum. And another thing, El Salvador has never been self-sufficient in sorghum. There are no stocks. [Words indistinct] and the demand is almost 3.5 million. Therefore, we have a shortage of 500,000 quintals of sorghum. In the future, we will try to improve production per manzana to overcome this situation.

Now then, insofar as cotton and sugarcane are concerned, we expect production to be the same, or even greater than last year, since in some areas the crop was not harvested because there was subversive activity. Conversely, we do not expect this situation will occur at the end of this year. Therefore, the reduction in the cultivated area will be compensated by an improvement in the quality of the product and also by the complete harvesting of the crop.

As for sugarcane, the cultivated area is larger. We also had problems with it. Some sugarcane fields were set on fire by the guerrillas but this year we are aware this will not happen and therefore there has to be an increase in the sugarcane harvest.

Regarding coffee, which is the other product [as heard], we have coffee rust and decreased care. That is why we foresee a reduction in the coffee crop of between 10 and 15 percent. This is worrisome because we really have to increase the production of this crop. We must improve its quality, its production per manzana and its [word indistinct].

This is the report we can give on the harvests. The estimates indicate that we are going to be more or less the same although we won't be able to actually achieve a goal of speedy development because there are some farmers who have not responded and they have not planted. I am not here to judge anyone because if we make a case by case analysis, we will see that there are many problems. There is fear of going to the farms, of being the target of attack by subversive groups or common criminals, of having a crop that can't be harvested. In sum, there are people who didn't take a risk at this time and who are waiting for better times to participate in agriculture.

Individually, I really don't blame anyone, but nationally, we must truly understand that this is a problem and we must clarify things because some people are taking advantage of these individual situations to blame the government and to gain politically. What are the causes that are mentioned? It is said that credits haven't been given, that no one has been given credits. It is said that this government has not cared about this. It is also said that the agrarian reform has frightened everyone and that is why the farmers haven't wanted to plant. Other people say that Decree 207 makes people frightened that their land will be taken away and so they have not wanted to plant. Others say that another cause is the lack of security caused by the violence of the leftist guerrillas.

I really think we must analyze this. Is it true that the credits have decreased and that the government has not really been concerned? I honestly tell you that this isn't so. In their chart we can see how much credit has been used by the agricultural sector up to June 1980 and up to 30 June 1981. You can see that a total of 560 million colones was granted last year. This year the banks have so far given 591 million colones, 31.6 million colones more. Therefore, please don't say that there haven't been credits. There have been more credits. How have the credits been distributed? The agrarian reform sector was given 120 million last year. As of 30 June 1981, it had been given the same amount of 120 million, 200,000 pesos more. [as heard] Last year, the nonreformed sector had used 439 million and this year 470 million. That is 31 million more to the private, individual sector.

What does this mean, gentlemen? It shows the responsibility and concern of the government junta to satisfy the credit needs of the agricultural sector. I really cannot agree to allowing someone to say that credits have not been given and then spread such a charge. This is not really true. These are figures of the Central Reserve Bank and we would not like to see the figures changed.

Another cause that is mentioned is fear of agrarian reform. Others say it is fear of Decree 207. But listen, gentlemen, in all this we have seen a constant thing: the insecurity, (?the fear) , in the corn, [words indistinct], the same in millet, beans, rice. However, let us, for example, analyze what is happening in the western region of the country. What is happening in the west, in Santa Ana, Ahuachapan and Sonsonate, the region where there are the most agrarian reform cooperatives? That is where there are the greatest number of these cooperatives--in other words, where the agrarian reform has been applied the most. And another thing; this is where Decree 207 has been applied the most.

This is where the peasants have gone to file their documents and where Decree 207, by which landownership is given to the previous tenants, is being applied. Tomorrow 1,500 property titles will be handed out in Ahuachapan. This the area of the greatest application of the agrarian reform. This is where Decree 207 has been applied the most. However, there is something else. This is where there has been the most peace, tranquillity and security. We see an intersting phenomenon. There both the agrarian reform sector and the individual farmers have increased their production.

Therefore, gentlemen, the junta was right in its project. The reason we all feel some uncertainty is due to the leftist guerrilla groups who want to disrupt the country in order to create economic chaos. Where this situation does not exist, however, both the cooperatives and the individual farmers continue to produce. Therefore, let us abstain from saying that the fault lies in other things.

Gentlemen, we must also understand--this is why I say the junta was right--that in regions of greater conflict, in regions where the subversive groups have attacked the hardest, the individual farmer has been more inhibited, but the agrarian reform cooperatives have always continued to increase their production.

Therefore, the plan we have spoken about, the sociopolitical project promoted by this government, this revolutionary process, had a reason for existing and has had all the expected results. It is a realistic project.

Gentlemen, violence and the general fear created by these attacks [words indistinct] to create economic chaos, allowing them to seize power.

However, unfortunately, misinformation and the distortion of reality is a strategy used by the political extremes to create confusion and economic chaos, sometimes imaginary, [words indistinct] concern among all Salvadorans. Fortunately, the people realize what is happening. The Salvadoran people will know how to guide their destiny. They are the ones who must understand the reality of what is happening in El Salvador and they are the ones who will direct the country's steps toward a democratization process.

How has the government behaved in the face of existing problems? Gentlemen, its behavior has been positive. It has increased the credits available to the farmers.

How have the farmers behaved? Well, for many reasons, some justified, others not justified perhaps, some farmers have defaulted on the credits granted to them last year, credits which they had to pay back this year. There have been cases of default, and sowing has been done with less enthusiasm. This should make us reflect: More money has been given out, yet there has been more default and less enthusiasm over sowing.

On the other hand, it should be explained that in the case of the cooperatives, strictly at the level of the credits granted to the farmers [words indistinct] a lot of work and enthusiasm. [words indistinct] I would like to look into the default figures among these cadres because many claim that the cooperatives have failed and that they are not good economically. I would like us to take a look at these cycles; money is lent, sowing takes place, then there is the harvest and then the banks must be repaid.

Things are not doing so well, however. In the coffee sector, for instance, that is, regarding the credits granted to the producers with funds from the Central Reserve Bank until 30 June this year, the unreformed sector received 211 million, they still owe 160 million and have repaid 51 million. As you can see, they have repaid only 24 percent; this is a very serious default. Meanwhile, the agrarian reform sector received 43 million, it still owes 17 million and has repaid 26 million. This means that it has repaid 60 percent. In other words, while one sector has paid back 60 percent, the other has paid back only 24 percent.

A similar phenonenon is taking place in the cotton sector. The agrarian reform cooperatives have paid back 77.3 percent of their credits, while the individual cotton producers have paid back only 32 percent of their debt. So I think it is unfair to accuse the agrarian reform cooperatives of not operating despite the efforts they are making. They are pushing forward and even bolstering the banks, but we want everyone to become involved in this effort.

Regarding the credits themselves--which are always granted by the Central Bank--in the sugarcane sector, the sector that has not been reformed has repaid 47 percent of its credits, while the cooperatives have already repaid 99.3 percent of their debt, which means they practically owe nothing.

Regarding the cereal sector, individual producers have repaid 97 percent of their debt while the cooperatives have repaid 91 percent. In this instance, the latter have paid less money back.

In all, private producers have repaid 27.8 percent of their debt, while the cooperatives have repaid 72.6 percent of theirs. This speaks very highly of the effort made by these peasants, who, despite their lack of resources and their poverty, have overcome the initial problems found in the first few months of the agrarian reform and have begun working seriously and making efforts to pay. They are very serious and proper regarding the payment of their debts. I think we must be aware of all this.

And what does all this tell us? That the system of private but associative property implemented by the reform is successful because it has made it possible to produce more and to resolve the country's crisis. Now the country's economic reactivation has begun.

Gentlemen, I insist; we must be concerned about the fears or blind reactions that might be elicited, because at times these might be promoted and favored by certain selfish people and taken advantage of by others for other purposes.

I say this to all Salvadorans: Let us walk with a sure step, with our eyes wide open and knowing how to appreciate reality. This way we will succeed, but if we become disoriented and allow misinformation to go wild, if we allow the propagation of rumors, lies and tales, society will soon become unbalanced. We must think things over, put our feet on the ground and advance firmly and serenely.

Gentlemen, this means, therefore, that the revolutionary government junta's political project has shown that it has weathered the storm, that we are before a dawn and that really the junta was right. It was a good project.

This revolutionary project promoted by the government owes its existence to a historic reality. The previous social model was exhausted, it could not serve any long and simply created wealth for a few. It did create social power and the enjoyment of services for a few, but the majority did not have any chance to enjoy them. Wealth was a spectacle because it was only seen and not enjoyed.

Therefore, what happened in this situation? Let us look at the previous years. It created misery, inequality and dissatisfaction which was skillfully manipulated by the communists, the Marxists, to create hatred and promote class struggle. This is clear.

What was the solution, then? To continue with that social model, as many would like to? Eliminate agrarian reform and return to the old system? But this system, besides being unjust, had been exhausted and had failed.

What was another solution? Well, let's open the way to the Marxists so that they can take over the country. The truth is that the Salvadoran people do not want to be Marxist. But the communists, taking advantage of the shortcomings, promoted hatred, and taking advantage of the weapons supplied them, said, let us seize power. However, they misinterpreted the real feelings of the Salvadoran people, who are democratic and not communist. Nor are they [words indistinct].

Gentlemen, in view of this situation, what is our appeal? We urge all sectors of all kinds, [words indistinct]. Our government is democratic and within it there is a mechanism, and we are going to build more mechanisms, of participation where each one can defend his interests. We are going to have elections, we are going to have appointment of officials, we shall have a series of mechanisms created by democratic regimes in which groups with different ideas can criticize what they think is wrong and defend their interests.

Now, what was the solution in the agricultural field? Gentlemen, it was to deconcentrate power and wealth. What for? To improve income. There was so much concentration of wealth that it was impossible to build a development program. However, if we improve the situation and decentralize power and wealth, if we improve the purchasing power of the great majorities, besides benefitting them as human beings, we are (?helping) develop trade, services and economic [word indistinct].

Therefore, we have to arrive at modern structures, identified with good technology. After this there will be [words indistinct] in the four subsectors, agriculture, cattle industry, forestry and fishing.

We have to modernize, have initiative, improve technology and increase production levels. This is our goal. After this we shall pass to agroindustry and add value to our raw materials. This is a development and industrialization process. It is typically Salvadoran. There are also other kinds of industries considered within the economic development plan.

How can this deconcentration be made? It could be done only with agrarian reform. Otherwise, how could we solve the previous situation? Let us look at this graph so that all Salvadorans can have an idea of what is happening.

This pie, let us call it that, is the land existing in El Salvador. You all know that our country has somewhat more than 2 million hectares, but that eliminating the cities, roads and lakes, we have more or less 2 million hectares left. In order to eliminate the concentration of land and therefore wealth in very few hands, we had to conduct agrarian reform. It was the ideal way to redistribute land among the largest number of agricultural workers and peasants. It was also ideal to overcome the crisis and attain our plan. Therefore, we have this chart in which we see the extent of agrarian reform. It will affect 800,000 hectares of land. That is to say, this part here is 40 percent of the land in El Salvador. The problem lay in the fact that all this half of the country was owned by 1,986 persons. This is the problem. Exactly half of the country was owned by these persons. The rest, this other half, was owned by 250,000 people. You can see that there is no justice. There is a great difference.

But let us add something more in the agricultural sector. There are 300,000 peasants who do not own land. They own nothing. I am speaking of families. Therefore, gentlemen, how are we going to develop these 500,000 families--because they also fall within the development process? It could be done with a new system of private property in which the associated, cooperative property and private property play a role.

Let us look. These 1,986 families have reserve rights [derechos de reserva] to 200,000 hectares, which is what they will have left. This yellow part is what agrarian reform will have left when it is completed.

That is, we have 11 percent plus 19 percent, 30 percent, which is what will be affected by the agrarian reform. This other 10 percent will remain as reserve rights and all the rest will remain to be distributed and to be made more productive.

In the end this will permit us to efficiently settle 400,000 peasant families. They will be settled very well and their living conditions will be quite improved and made stable. We will be prepared to absorb the rest of the families in industry, commerce and services, thus generating more jobs. Agroindustry is going to play a role also.

Now then, in this we will see that the reserve rights, all the small, medium and other cooperatives, those of Decree 207, and the agrarian reform cooperatives also come into play here. The land of El Salvador is being redistributed into many more hands. Besides the fact that it was in a few hands, this was good land. There was bad land also, but most of it was good.

So, gentlemen, what is it that we want? The country's stability, peace and development. But we want balanced development for all the Salvadorans and not just a group.

There is much talk today about private enterprise. Many want to utilize this word, private enterprise. I want to tell them that here in the agrarian sector everything belongs to private enterprise. So please don't come and tell me that here there is state enterprise or that there are government enterprises. No, gentlemen. The cooperatives, like any other farmer, are private enterprises. I think the call for everyone is to work, above all.

I want to congratulate the farmers who, despite the adversity we have experienced, have worked well. There are small, medium and large farmers who with their eyes set on the country and with faith in what is being done and in El Salvador's future continue to plant. The government and the people owe them admiration and respect. We are here to work with you.

I also want to congratulate the cooperatives because they are carrying out a really incredible job. They are showing an impressive sense of responsibility. I also want to congratulate the technicians and promoters who help the reformed and the nonreformed sectors. Thank you very much for your work.

There is another sector which is moderately working its land. I want to tell it that perhaps in its place I would do the same. I have not come to judge you, friend. I know of your needs but I tell you that we must clearly understand the political process of the junta and the economic development plan. We must join in this plan because by doing so we are going to promote national development and therefore our own development. We are experiencing a difficult moment. We all know this. Some of us suffer more than others but the best thing is to overcome this. This is the year of sacrifice. Let us overcome this and let us work all the land.

There is another small group which doesn't want to work the land. Some of them speak in the newspapers and other media. They are completely [word indistinct]. Gentlemen, I tell you: Think this over and see the harm you are doing to the country. It is really time to change and to join in. Just as you pressure, there are peasant masses who are also pressuring. I think you must understand that what the government wants is to build a new El Salvador with all the Salvadorans, with everyone. So we must all show good will.

Perhaps the leftist groups, the guerrillas, should also be told: Gentlemen, think about the harm you are doing to the peasant whom you attack, beat and injure. This results in uncertainty and violence, because yours is a lost cause. I really think it is time for you to think this over. This is why the people have turned their backs on you. First of all, they are not Marxists, and secondly, they have been hit mercilessly.

Gentlemen, to conclude I would like to tell you now at the level of the ISTA [Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation] that regarding reserve rights, only eight of them are still pending approval by the board of directors. So, in the first week of August after the festivities, we will be finished with all the reserve rights. They are being handed over, and we hope that everything will be stabilized. Regarding payment for the properties, the board of directors has already approved payments worth 200 million colones--that is to say, one-third of the total, which will be some 600 million. The final bonds are about to be printed and this situation is about to be made normal.

In conclusion, I want to give you important news. On Monday we will sign the sales deed for the lands taken over by ISTA for the cooperatives. We will begin with the (Melara) cooperative, which will become the owner of its own land. This marks the irreversibility of this process.

Friends, let us fight for this country which is yours, which belongs to everyone. Let us unite, integrate and advance. Thank you very much, good night.

GUATEMALA

EGYPT, GUATEMALA SIGN STATEMENT ON GHALI VISIT

NC042056 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1945 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Guatemala, 4 Aug (MENA)--Egypt and Guatemala have expressed their hope that a durable and just peace, which will take into consideration the regional safety of the states in the area and their right to live peacefully within secure and recognized borders and respect the right of the peoples in the region to determine their future, will be achieved in the Middle East.

This is contained in a joint statement issued following the official visit Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali paid to Guatemala from 29 July to 3 August at the invitation of the Guatemalan Government.

The statement says that Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez has expressed his appreciation of the Egyptian peace initiative which President Anwar as-Sadat has embarked upon and which was crowned by the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

The joint statement adds that during his talks in Guatemala, Dr Ghali explained the issue of the multinational force that is being formed as a temporary alternative to UN forces and that will be stationed along the Egyptian-Israeli border and that the Guatemalan foreign minister pointed out that his government will discuss the matter with sufficient care and objectivity.

The statement refers to the determination of the governments of Egypt and Guatemala to form a joint committee to increase the trade exchange between the two states. It also refers to the desire of the Guatemalan Government to seek Egyptian expertise in the fields of tourism and archeology.

Guatemalan President Lucas Garcia received Dr Butrus Ghali at the beginning of the visit. Dr Butrus Ghali handed him a message from President Anwar as-Sadat. Dr Ghali accompanied the Guatemalan president, at his invitation, on a tour of some of the Guatemalan provinces to distribute land to peasants. The discussions which began at the first meeting were completed during the tour.

Various topics relating to relations between Egypt and Guatemala and international issues of common interest were reviewed at the discussions held between the Egyptian and Guatemalan sides.

The Guatemalan foreign minister gave a reception in honor of Dr Butrus Ghali and the delegation accompanying him. It was attended by member of the diplomatic corps and senior officials in Guatemala. Dr Ghali was decorated with the highest medal of the state of Guatemala during the reception.

In a speech during the reception, the Guatemalan foreign minister said: This medal is considered a symbol of appreciation of the good relations existing between Egypt and Guatemala and of Egypt's leading role in the field of international policy.

A cultural agreement, which is the first between Egypt and Guatemala, was signed during Dr Ghali's visit to Guatemala.

At the end of the visit, Dr Ghali and the delegation accompany him left for Honduras, continuing their current tour of some Latin American states.

PAN AMERICAN AIRLINE OFFICE DAMAGED BY FIREBOMBS

PA051606 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1542 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The U.S. Pan American Airline office here was set on fire today by unidentified persons who fled. Municipal firemen in the Guatemalan capital reported that several men threw firebombs at the building, which is located in the downtown metropolitan sector. After the explosions a fierce fire broke out which destroyed part of the building, it was indicated.

FP-31 Claims Credit

PA051845 Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 5 Aug (AFP)--Three policemen were killed last night when alleged leftwing extremists attacked two military patrols in the Guatemalan capital, it was reported here today.

Meanwhile, a terrorist bomb exploded this morning in the main offices of the U.S. Pan American Airline offices, also in the downtown sector of the capital, causing only damage because no one was inside the building at the time.

The 31 January People's Front [FP-31], which last Tuesday exploded several bombs containing subversive propaganda in different parts of the capital, claimed credit for the sabotage of the Pan American office this morning in a telephone call.

HONDURAS

JOINT COMMUNIQUE SIGNED DURING GHALI VISIT

PA051430 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] In response to an official invitation from the Honduran Government, His Excellency Butrus Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, visited the Republic of Honduras with his distinguished retinue from 3 to 5 August, 1981. He was met at Toncontin Airport by Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra and Foreign Ministry officials. Ghali was received in special audience the day of his arrival by His Excellency Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the republic, to whom he delivered a message from His Excellency Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

He later talked with the Honduran foreign minister about topics of world and regional interests and both agreed to sign the following joint declaration:

1. They reasserted their conviction that international coexistence must be based on the rules of international law, especially on the principles of juridical equality of states, peaceful settlement of controversies among states and absolute respect for the principles of nonintervention, self-determination of nations and their territorial integrity.

2. Upon analyzing the current conflicts in different areas of the world, especially in the Middle East, they expressed their concern and hope for a just and lasting peace through international legal means for the good of all nations.

3. The two ministers voiced support for the process of pacification and development and for every effort being made to fulfill it.

4. The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs voiced his pleasure over the current electoral process for a prompt return to constitutional order in Honduras and the conclusion of the general peace treaty signed by Honduran and El Salvador, which was broadly explained to him by the Honduran foreign minister.

5. The Honduran foreign minister highly praised the initiative of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, who promoted the negotiations that culminated with the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel as a step toward global peace.

6. Minister Butrus Butrus Ghali mentioned to Minister Elvir Sierra the matter of the multinational observer force that may be posted at the border between Egypt and Israel as an alternative to the UN peacekeeping force. In regard to this matter, Minister Elvir Sierra said that the question will be attentively studied and considered by the Honduran Government.

7. When reviewing the problems of the Central American countries, they expressed the fervent hope of their governments that they will be settled through law and constructive dialogue.

8. Regarding relations between Egypt and Honduras, they agreed on the need to enhance the ties between the two countries for their mutual benefit.

9. In order to strengthen the ties between Egypt and Honduras, the two ministers signed a cultural, technical and scientific cooperation agreement.

10. The minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt expressed thanks in his own name and on behalf of his retinue for the great and cordial hospitality shown by the Honduran Government and extended a cordial invitation to Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, minister of foreign affairs of Honduras, to visit Cairo. Minister Elvir Sierra accepted with pleasure the kind invitation extended to him; he expects to be able to make a visit in the near future.

Signed in Tegucigalpa, central district, on 4 August 1981.

Butrus Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Cesar Elvir Sierra, foreign affairs minister of the Republic of Honduras.

NICARAGUA

STATE COUNCIL DECLARES SENATE RATIFICATION INVALID

PA060225 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0035 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Resolution approved and issued by the Nicaraguan State Council on 5 August; signed by Carlos Nunez, State Council president and commander of the revolution and by Rafael Solis, State Council secretary and deputy commander in Managua--read by announcer]

[Text] The State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua meeting in ordinary session on 5 August 1981, states whereas:

1. The U.S. Senate on 31 July 1981 ratified the Saccio-Vasquez Carizosa Treaty, signed on 8 September 1972 between Colombia and the United States.

2. The ratification of this treaty by the U.S. Senate took place despite all the evidence submitted by the Nicaraguan Government, supporting our inalienable right over the Cays Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana, and the expressed request of our Foreign Ministry to postpone this ratification until the situation was clarified with the Republic of Colombia.

3. In the same manner this State Council previously addressed the U.S. Senate in notes dated 8 June and 23 July of this year, and particularly the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, requesting the treaty not be ratified because it considers such an act aggression against our sovereignty and national integrity and also a provocation against the right to have normal relations between the two countries.

4. The decision of the U.S. Senate was made although the treaty ratification had been pending since 1972, as part of an obviously aggressive policy on the part of the Reagan administration toward Nicaragua. It tried falsely and hypocritically to conceal this by saying that there is no intent to injure Nicaragua, when in 1973, President Richard Nixon, in his presentation of motives to the Senate, clearly said that treaty ratification was a response to Colombia's wish to improve its claim of sovereignty in exchange for fishing rights for the United States.

5. The treaty ratification is another step in the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration toward our country and clearly shows a hostile attitude against Nicaragua which we cannot separate from previous acts such as the suspension of the loans, the wheat embargo and the flagrant training of Somozist criminals on U.S. territory.

6. With such hostile acts, the United States is trying to restore past pages of a history which is plagued with interventionism and is seeking to deny Nicaragua's sovereign rights and territorial integrity, with no other argument than power, which our people have known very will.

7. The Saccio-Vasquez Carrozosa treaty violates the most elemental principles of international law because not only does the United States assume the right to decide matters related to our sovereignty, but there is also the irrefutable fact that the aforementioned cays are an inalienable part of Nicaraguan territory because they are located within the territorial water and continental shelf of Nicaragua.

8. The State Council, primary organization representing all political, economic and social sectors of the country, must interpret the unanimous feeling of the will of all our people to reject the ratification and the aggressive policy of the United States toward Nicaragua.

Therefore, it resolves:

1. To protest, in the strongest way permitted by our patriotism, the U.S. Senate's decision to ratify this treaty signed in 1972 between Colombia and the United States.

2. To strongly reject the ratification of the treaty because it injures our sovereignty and territorial integrity and because it violates the most elemental principles of international law.

3. To denounce to all the parliaments and nations of the world and to the U.S. people, this new U.S. aggression against our country which is another link in the chain of aggression that in recent months the Reagan administration has unleashed against the Nicaraguan revolution.

4. To express our firm decision to defend our sovereignty and territorial integrity with the legal arguments accepted by international law and the firm will and absolute belief that justice is in our side.

5. To declare that the treaty ratification is an invalid act for Nicaragua for all the aforementioned reasons.

Council Addresses Colombia

PA060325 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0035 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Resolution approved and issued by the Nicaraguan State Council on 5 August and signed by Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council and commander of the revolution, and Rafael Solis, state Council secretary and deputy commander of the revolution in Managua--read by announcer]

[Text] The State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua meeting in its regular session in Managua from 12 July to 5 August 1981, the year of the defense and proudction, taking into consideration the recent ratification of the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa treaty by the U.S. Senate on 31 July 1981, has decided to address the Congress of the Republic of Colombia, to make the following statement:

1. We consider the ratification of the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa treaty by the U.S. Senate on 31 July an invalid act for Nicaragua because it violates the most elemental norms of international law which are in our favor, as we told the U.S. Senate.

2. On the other hand, we believe the United States had no right to meddle in matters related to our sovereignty and territorial integrity and which in any case is a dispute between Colombia and Nicaragua and the United States should not have intervened.

3. Despite this, the U.S. Senate in an act which clearly represents the increasingly aggressive and hostile policy of the Reagan administration toward Nicaragua went ahead and ratified the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty, despite the opposition expressed by the Nicaraguan Government on different occasions and through various channels.

4. We firmly believe that it is up to our two countries to solve the dispute over the Quitasueno, Roncador and Serrana cays, without the pressure or intervention of third countries which are trying to estrange sister countries, pursuing objectives alien to the common interests of Latin American countries.

5. Therefore, we reiterate what on different occasions our government has said to the Colombian Government, which is our firm intention to maintain our differences within the framework established by international law to peacefully solve the controversies between our countries, which we think should be done through a dialogue. The State Council offers the Colombian Congress its cooperation in peacefully solving our dispute and by urging the Colombian Congress, just like we are doing here in Nicaragua, to join in efforts with the executive branch for finding the solution according to rights they have in this controversy.

Thomas Enders Arrives

PA051433 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders paid an untimely visit to Nicaragua. He arrived suddenly in Managua yesterday and immediately began a series of meetings. Although the arrival in Managua of a high-ranking Reagan administration official had been announced after the Yankee Senate ratified the U.S. treaty with Colombia, the arrival of Thomas Enders is surprising due to his untimely arrival at noon yesterday.

So far, we have no official information on what brings Thomas Enders, the man in charge of Latin American affairs for the Yankee government, to our country.

PSD Party Rejects Ratification

PA051735 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Communique issued by the Social Democratic Party on 4 August]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party [PSD] hereby rejects the 31 July U.S. Senate ratification of the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa treaty, whereby the Republic of Colombia is granted unlawful rights over the Roncador, Serrana and Quitasueno Cays which lawfully belong to Nicaragua, as being detrimental to our sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The PSD already had warned the U.S. Government of our total rejection of that treaty. Therefore, we believe that this ratification, which can only be based on the Reagan administration's prejudice against the Government of Nicaragua, causes permanent and irreparable damage to our territorial integrity.

Once again, Washington's erroneous policy toward our people is being conducted in a way previously denounced by us and which we, as Nicaraguan patriots, repudiate. We believe that this attitude does not help the relations between the two countries, which should be based on mutual respect and understanding.

To the PSD, those territories unjustly taken away from us shall always be ours and we stand ready to defend them under any circumstances.

[Dated] Nicaragua, 4 August 1981, [Signed] Nicaragua Social Democratic Party; Secretary General Wilfredo Montalvan, and Guillermo [name indistinct].

Junta's Ramirez on Cays

PA060123 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 5 Aug (AFP)--Nicaragua has announced that it will continue its struggle to recover sovereignty over the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana Cays in the Caribbean, which the United States has already recognized as belonging to Colombia, it was learned here today.

Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan revolutionary junta, yesterday told AFP in Panama that the three Caribbean cays belong to his country regardless of what other countries state to the contrary.

"We do not care about what the United States says. We are convinced and certain that they belong to us," he told Colombian newsmen who attended the funeral of Gen Omar Torrijos in Panama City.

Ramirez, who headed the Nicaraguan delegation to the funeral, added that he knew nothing about [reports] that Cuba had asked Colombia to allow three of its ships to sail as far as Quitasueno to free the boat "Clodomira," which ran aground on a ıdbar Thursday. The Cuban Government asked Colombia through the GDR Embassy for permission to "enter its jurisdictional waters at Quitasueno."

Ramirez said "we know nothing about that," and displayed indifference when the newsmen insisted that Cuba had recognized Colombia's sovereignty over Roncador, Serrana and Quitasueno, as the U.S. Senate did last week.

In the meantime, the Colombian Foreign Ministry announced that operations to rescue the boat "Clodomira" are proceeding normally.

The members of the Nicaraguan revolutionary junta also denied that two Nicaraguan gunboats had been in the area where the "Clodomira" ran aground.

In conclusion, Ramirez said Nicaragua will find the means to allow it to insist, and to obtain, recognition that the three cays belong to it. He then abruptly ended the interview with the Colombian newsmen.

USSR GRANTS $50 MILLION CREDIT FOR MACHINERY

PA060008 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1851 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Managua, 5 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The Soviet Union has granted Nicaragua a $50 million credit for the purchase of machinery, a Soviet commercial representative has announced here.

According to Leonid Aleksiyev, assistant chief of the Soviet commercial delegation attached to that country's embassy here, the two countries will sign a commercial agreement. He explained that under this agreement, the Soviet Union will buy 3,000 tons of coffee, 20,000 tons of cotton and an unspecified amount of sugar every year. The official did not specify when this agreement will be signed or the prices that will be established for these commercial transactions.

The Soviet credit will enable Nicaragua to buy agricultural, construction and transportation machinery, Aleksiyev said in conclusion.

Minister To Visit USSR 'Soon'

PA060338 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Dr Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, Nicaraguan foreign trade minister, will soon travel to Moscow as head of a high-level delegation that will negotiate credits for an amount that may exceed $50 million, that is 500 million cordobas. This credit will be used to purchase agricultural machinery, heavy and light vehicles and all types of tractors.

A high-level delegation is presently in Moscow handling the preliminary discussions regarding this credit.

Nicaragua and the USSR have already signed several agreements on cotton, sugar, and coffee. The coffee agreement has already been implemented with the first shipment of 3,000 tons to the USSR. Agreements regarding the other export products are being negotiated.

MINISTER CHEYSSON STRESSES FRANCE'S SUPPORT

PA051405 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Every nation of Central America has the right to choose its own form of government, its development system and its allies, said French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. This is a fundamental truth for us and, in saying this, we defend our own right to independence, the French minister said during a news conference.

Cheysson, who has been in Nicaragua since Monday, left yesterday afternoon for Honduras, the last stage of his tour through Mexico and Central America. In reference to French policy toward Central America, Cheysson said that his government supports the peoples of the area who want development through their own means. He said that the left was elected in France because it defends the weak and the workers. He added: We want to defend this same policy beyond our borders also, that is, the right that all peoples have to choose their own fate.

The French external relations minister was emphatic in referring to the Salvadoran problem. He said that this country's problem will not be solved by arming the army and the police. He emphasized that it is necessary for the political forces to jointly discuss and construct the future.

On the cooperation established with our country, Cheysson said that his government has placed $10 million at the disposal of Nicaragua for the construction of a textile plant. In addition, he explained, there are four other large projects and we are sending technical assistance for different sectors.

Promises Political Support

PA051720 Paris AFP in Spanish 1153 GMT 5 Aug 81

[By Philippe Debeusscher]

[Text] Managua, 5 Aug (AFP)--Following French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson's visit, Nicaragua wants France to help make the United States understand that the Sandinist regime is not hostile toward it and that it could become a stabilizing force in Central America, diplomatic sources reported today. This message was transmitted to the French minister, who just ended a 24-hour visit to Managua, by Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta, according to the sources.

In Managua, the second stop in Central America after Costa Rica, Cheysson found the Sandinist leaders aware of the enormous economic difficulties they are facing and for which they blame, in great part, the United States. However, they are determined to follow the original path they chose without becoming dependent on the superpowers.

The French external relations minister encouraged them by promising political and financial support and emphasizing that the peoples of the region "must be free to choose their methods of government, their development system and their network of alliances."

Cheysson added that France will not permit the transfer of East-West tension to Central America because the problems it faces are essentially in the order of development.

The French minister said that the situation in this region is especially crucial and that, due to the lack of dialogue within a country--as in El Salvador--or between neighboring states, Central America is taking the risk of quickly becoming another Middle East.

Cheysson claimed to be "amazed" by the threats of violence and the arms race which exist. Circles close to the French minister believe that the important problems do not especially concern El Salvador where the revolutionary opposition has now declared itself prepared to negotiate with Napoleon Duarte's government, or Nicaragua, but rather Guatemala and Honduras, the latter being one of the poorest countries of the region.

Therefore, Cheysson became a defender of a dialogue at the regional level for Central America to become an area of peace which can in unity tackle its principal problem, that is, the problem of development.

Cheysson, whose backing was very much appreciated by the leaders in Managua, today will discuss the same topics with the leaders of Honduras where he arrived yesterday afternoon.

Before returning to France tomorrow, Cheysson will again analyze the situation of the region with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

The talks which he held with the Mexican president last week demonstrated that France and Mexico have the same viewpoints on Central America and the Caribbean and that both countries are prepared to join efforts to prevent the region from becoming another pawn in the rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Offers Economic, Technical Aid

PA052015 Paris AFP in Spanish 0315 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Managua, 4 Aug (AFP)--French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson held a news conference tonight at the Managua airport before leaving for Tegucigalpa, the last stop of a 3-day tour of the region.

Cheysson announced that he received from the Sandinist government a document specifying the areas in which Nicaragua wants to receive economic and technical assistance from France. He said that in a month a formal agreement will be signed between the two countries detailing expanded French cooperation, which will consist of loans and the sending of technical personnel to Nicaragua to discuss new development projects.

Cheysson evaded every question concerning U.S. policy, pointing out that his visit to the region was not made for the purpose of judging U.S. policy.

The French external relations minister also expressed his confidence that the Central American foreign ministers conference, which has been slated for the next few days, will establish the bases for a firm and true peace in Central America that will permit the achievement of an agreement to stop the arms race in the region. He expressed the desire of the French people for their nation to help in the development of Central America in a climate of peace.

Cheysson recalled that the EEC, which is the largest market in the world, had sent food aid to the Nicaraguan people. He added that in this market the Central American countries could sell their proudcts to their advantage and try to evade the pressure produced by the world conflicts in international trade.

Finally, Cheysson said that the countries of the area are harmed by the fluctuation of the prices of the goods which are produced in the world's markets and emphasized the need for a mutual agreement on raw materials that will permit profitable production of basic goods.

Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish at 0200 GMT on 5 August carries a largely indistinct recording of Cheysson's airport statement in which he says, regarding his talks in Managua: "This morning we had a very interesting working meeting during which the Nicaraguan Government stated its desires. One of the plans is to build a textile plant. For this purpose, $10 million has been made available. In addition to this plant, there are four other big projedts. There are plans to send other experts in various fields. An agreement protocol will be signed by the two governments, that is, a formal document will be drafted and signed. Such a draft was given to us this morning by the Nicaraguan Government and for reason, we believe that in a matter of days, Nicaragua and France will sign an agreement, or a treaty, or a protocol. This will establish our technical and financial commitments."]

France To Grant Loans, Credit

PA060006 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto disclosed that France has offered to defend Nicaragua's right to self-determination, whether the U.S. Government likes it or not. D'Escoto said that French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson had said during his official visit to Nicaragua that his government is closely following the developments of the tense political situation in Central America. According to D'Escoto, his French colleague stressed his government's concern over what he called numerous reactionary forces operating in the region. Minister Cheysson also showed great interest in having the defense ministers of Nicaragua and Honduras meet as soon as possible so that they can discuss the problems that exist between the two countries.

At the end of Minister Cheysson's visit, it was announced that France is going to give Nicaragua $25 million in loans and an additional credit so that it can improve its balance of payments. The amount of credit has not been stipulated.

Before leaving for Honduras, Minister Cheysson said that his government and other friends of Nicaragua and Central America will play an important role in improving the existing economic conditions in Central America.

FACS OFFICIAL THANKS USSR, OTHER COUNTRIES FOR AID

PA051450 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The supply of wheat to grind flour available in our country covers the consumers' needs until mid-1982, Companero Norma Cuadra, who is in charge of the Augusto Cesar Sandino Foundation [FACS], announced this morning. The socialist countries have heeded our appeal to collaborate with the program Bread With Dignity in Sandino's Land. Outstanding among them were the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and the GDR.

Companero Cuadra, who is in charge at FACS, provides additional details:

[Begin recording] First of all, our deep gratitude goes to the Soviet Union, which was the first country to respond to the U.S. aggression by donating wheat to us. We also wish to express our gratitude for the aid provided by Bulgaria, the GDR, Canada, Holland, Sweden and I think Argentina. We also wish to express our thanks for the aid provided by the peoples of the world.

We have received 2 million cordobas in cash from about 28 countries. Individuals aware of reality have contributed to this 2 million-cordoba fund by donating $5, $3 and so forth.

[Question] As for the wheat, is the amount received enough to supply us this year?

[Answer] That aspect is being handled by the government, but as far as I know, we have wheat for the next 1 and 1/2 years. I cannot tell you exactly how much wheat we have received, but it is enough to maintain our wheat industries until next year.

[Question] Until mid-1982?

[Answer] Correct.

[Question] Companera Cuadra, could you tell us if you are still making requests and if certain countries have not yet responded to your appeal?

[Answer] Yes, we have had a few problems because many people, many friends of the Nicaraguan revolution, think that because wheat has been donated, the problem has been solved. We insist, however, that although the emergency situation has been resolved, we still have to take preventive measures. So we are beginning the bread for Nicaragua campaign once again, this time on a longer-range basis.

[Question] Thank you very much for your statements for this station.

COSEP PRESIDENT INTERVIEW ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

PA052318 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Statements by Enrique Dreyfus Morales, president of the Nicaraguan Higher Council of Private Enterprise, to "Six O'Clock" newscast reporter Orion Elpidio Pastora; time and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Delving into the economic field which is so (?negative) in our country [words indistinct] the crisis we areliving, the state has often called attention to the mistakes and the [word indistinct] existing in the country's economic problems. We would like you as president of the Nicaraguan Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] to refer to this [words indistinct] the mishandling of the country's economic policy.

[Answer] I want to be clear on the matter. There is a serious economic problem. There are foreign and domestic factors. The foreign factors which complicate our economic situation confront all the countries in the area, and many countries in the world, and are primarily the disadvantageous terms of trade for the things we produce, the raw materials, for which we are paid less day by day, and the things we must import in order to develop that cost more every day. This is what is called the North-South relationship, and it puts us at a disadvantage.

This matter has been discussed in meetings among the greatest powers in the world, such as a meeting recently held by industrialized countries in Ottawa, Canada, which finally seemed to agree that this situation cannot continue because it is creating worldwide instability which will affect developing and developed countries.

There is also the matter of interests on loans which greatly affects the countries' ability to develop and there is also the increased price of petroleum. These are matters out of our reach and we can do nothing about them.

There are also domestic factors. It is true that we inherited a poor situation from the Somozist economy. It is also true that the liberation war caused considerable material damage. But 2 years after the revolution we [words indistinct] which I do not try to belittle, is neither a realistic nor positive attitude. We believe that we must define and analyze problems in order to solve them. But who can we go to? Obviously if we are the people, the masses, those of the lower level, we must take the problems to the people upstairs, the revolutionary leaders and the government, because ruling implies solving and assuming the initiative in the solution of problems.

[Question] We want to [words indistinct] as leaders of the Nicaraguan private sector. The U.S. Congress has, according to reports and commentaries from international news agencies and in the local newspapers and radio stations, ratified a treaty between Colombia and the United States dealing with the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana Cays, located in Nicaraguan territorial seas. What is [words indistinct] this situation created between the Nicaraguan and U.S. Governments?

[Answer] I would like to take this opportunity to inform you that, about a month ago, we participated in two series of meeting of members of the private sector, of this continent, in Washington and at that time we lobbied and expressed our opinion that congressional ratification of this treaty would be negative since it had been pigeonholed for 9 years and that to bring it up at this moment of difficult relations between Nicaragua and the United States would make it harder for these relations to return to normal. We were very much surprised that it was rushed through Congress. Undoubtedly this is a political maneuver on the part of the U.S. Government.

HEALTH MINISTER ANNOUNCES ANTI-DENGUE MEASURES

PA051610 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has adopted preventive measures on its border because cases of dengue have been reported in both El Salvador and Honduras, Health Minister Lea Guido announced today. She added that everyone coming in from either of these two countries will be quarantined during the first 15 days of their stay in Nicaragua. They will also be instructed about the symptoms of this disease.

So far, Guido added, no dengue cases have been reported in this country. The Nicaraguan health authorities remain alert, however, and have launched an intense campaign to eradicate the Aedes aegypti mosquito, which transmits the disease.

At a news conference held this morning at the house of government, Minister Guido said that although no cases of this disease have been reported in our country, a preventive campaign to eradicate its vector is currently underway.

According to Companera Guido, both the National Committee of Struggle Against the Aedes Mosquito and the National Anti-Malaria Campaign were organized 8 days ago and are of great importance because mass organizations are participating in them. Drs (Rene Darce) and (Milton Valdes), members of these campaigns' technical advisory committee, and media director Companera Michelle Najlis also attended the news conference.

The health minister insisted that there is no need to create panic among the people and that the most important task at this point is eradication of the dengue vector. She added that insecticides are being sprayed every morning in all Managua neighborhoods in an effort to eliminate the mosquito. Even if an epidemic does not break out, the mosquito will always exist, which is why I insist that the main thing is to eradicate it, Companera Guido affirmed. Najlis, for her part, urged the media to help with this great health campaign which has been undertaken by our people.

The Health Ministry has estimated that if a dengue epidemic should occur here in Nicaragua, the Government of National Reconstruction would have to spend about 130 million cordobas to fight the disease and its consequences.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH DONATION--The (Develoven Amreali) Agency has donated $114,947 to Nicaragua. The National Development Bank will use this money to help cooperatives of Nicaraguan fishermen. The donation of the Swedish institution arrived in the country in two stages, one in October 1980 and the other on 3 March, through the efforts of the International Reconstruction Fund. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jul 81 PA]

COMMENTARY REVIEWS COMMENTS ON TORRIJOS' DEATH

PA040323 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 3 Aug 81

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The death of Gen Omar Torrijos has caused deep sorrow among the peoples of our America and the progressive and democratic forces in the region. Ever since 196[illegible] he placed himself at the head of the Panamanians in the achievement of the total and effective national sovereignty over the entire Panamanian territory.

Panamanian President Aristides Royo said during a speech broadcast to the nation that the Panamanian people, who with this death have lost a friend, a guide and a teacher, will pay him the best tribute by working to consolidate an independent, free and sovereign nation.

I deeply regret the death of Gen Omar Torrijos, Mexican chief of state Jose Lopez Portillo said. He was a man who still had much to do in the struggle against colonialism which is characteristic of our people's history.

With the same courage and talent with which he defended the legitimate rights of his nation, he fought for the noble causes of Latin America and for underdeveloped countries, Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado said.

In Nicaragua, where his death caused sorrow, a Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] communique said that the Latin America democratic peoples and governments have lost one of their most outstanding leaders. The FSLN also said that the Panamanian peoples and government will be able to follow Gen Omar Torrijos' anti-imperialist ideals in order to continue the work he left unfinished.

Also in Managua, Council of State President Carlos Nunez said that a friend of Nicaragua has died. He was a friend in war and peace.

All Peruvian political forces also expressed their regret over the death of the Panamanian leader in a plane crash on Friday. Edmundo Murrugarra, senator of the United Leftist Coalition said that in a country dominated by the oligarchy, Torrijos managed to take a step forward in the recovery of the interoceanic canal and promoted, for the first time in Panamanian history, the participation of the people in the national assembly.

American Revolutionary Popular Alliance leader Armando Villanueva, emphasized that Gen Omar Torrijos was a patriot who defended his country's sovereignty and that his tragic death deprives the continent of one of the men who best understood the need for regional integration.

In the message of condolence sent to President Aristides Royo, Cuban chief of state Fidel Castro said that Gen Omar Torrijos will go down in the history of his country and Latin America as the main character and greatest fighter in the long struggle to rescue his people's rights over the Panama Canal and for his country's dignity and full sovereignty.

For the peoples of our America, Fidel Castro adds in his message: Torrijos is a symbol of the efforts for continental unity and the struggle for its final identity and integration. The peoples of Central America and the Caribbean, for whose liberation and progress Torrijos strived unselfishly and constantly, will feel his loss as the fall of a fighter of their own ranks.

The people of Cuba, which on two occasions had the honor of having Torrijos as a guest, will always remember the loyal and true friend, the outstanding friend of our America.